

~~SECRET~~



MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI
FILE NO. 103/17/07
DATE 15/12/15

फार्म नं.
File No.

TOK | POL | 103 | 17 | 07

copy

Pages 110 - 179

DECLASSIFIED



भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
EMBASSY OF INDIA
TOKYO

विषय
SUBJECT NETAJI's ASHES AT RENKOJI
TEMPLE

बाद के हवाले
Later Reference

पिछले हवाले
Previous Reference

TOK POL 102/2/03

Keep
15/12/15

KEEP
15/12/15

(1)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(EAST ASIA DIVISION)

FAX MESSAGE

Reference Number	C/551/1/2015-JP
Priority	Immediate
Date	19 February, 2015
To	TS(Pol), E/I, Tokyo
From	Attache (JK)
Fax No.	00 813-3262-2301
Number of pages	1 + 1

Enclosed please find a copy of RTI filed by Sh Prabir Kumar Das, Advocate, Orissa High Court seeking information regarding presence of ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose at Renkoji Temple and visits to the temples.

2. Mission is requested to provide information at the earliest.

Sandeep B
(Bayyapu Sandeep Kumar)
US (JM)

(2)

605-15-15 JDN 15

PRABIR KUMAR DAS
ADVOCATE, ORISSA HIGH COURT
HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST

Most Urgent

605/15

Date: 08.01.2015

To

Central Public Information Officer (CPIO),
Prime Minister's Office,
South Block,
New Delhi.

RECEIVED ON 13/01/2015

13/01/2015

Sub: An Application under the Right to Information Act, 2005. DNA SECTION

Sir,

Enclosing herewith an IPO (Rs.10/-) towards application fee. I request you to kindly provide the following information by speed post at the earliest.

REQUIRED INFORMATION/DOCUMENTS:

1. Whether the GOVT. OF INDIA has acknowledged/admitted/recognized the presence of the ashes of Subhash Chandra Bose at Renkoji Temple, a Buddhist temple in Tokyo, Japan.
2. Whether any Prime Minister of India / Minister/official ever visited Renkoji to pay his respects to the aforesaid ashes.
3. Whether any forensic test such as the DNA TEST of the said ashes has been conducted/contemplated for ascertaining the connection of Subhash Chandra Bose with the said ashes.

With regards,

Sincerely yours,

Prabir Kumar Das

(PRABIR KUMAR DAS)

Encl.: As above.

IPO No - IIF 961642 ₹ 10/-

412541

26871

13/1/15

18/1/15

12/12/15

OE-09/CC(Contd)14
17.6.2014

OE-103/DCM/14
17.6.14

OE-102/SS(PoI)14
19.6.14

(3)

May come -
one small
correction
VPS
PS

For official use only

EGram2

No. OE-137/Amb/2014

12 June 2014

From: Indembassy Tokyo
To: Foreign New Delhi

JS (EA) from Ambassador

Appended is correspondence from Mr. B.S. Deshumukh, who is President of the Friends of India Society International-Japan and the Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan.

2. Shri Deshmukh along with Mr. Rohan Agarwal who is an employee of INTEL, but has also launched an organisation called Team Netaji with the aim "to inform people of the truth of Netaji", in the context of strengthening Japan and India relations given Netaji's association with Japan. It appears that this organisation also hosted Mr. Surya Kumar Bose, a great grandnephew of Netaji during the visit to Japan in 2013. (On recommendation of the then Foreign Secretary Ranjan Mathai, I had met Mr. Surya Kumar Bose during that visit who was firmly of the view that the 'ashes' in Renkoji did not belong to Netaji).

3. The purpose of the call by Shri Deshmukh and Shri Agarwal to meet Counsellor Abbagani Ramu was to hand over a letter informing me that the Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan was planning to honour Mr. Kyozen Mochizuki, priest of Renkoji Temple where the purported ashes of Netaji are kept, and, another Japanese national Mr. Saichiro Misumi, a long term secretary of the Japan India Association, for their contribution and support to Netaji. The letter says that they are trying to invite our PM as chief guest to this event and in this context asks for the use of our auditorium.

4. The letter also treads on more sensitive territory by saying that it is time to - clarify doubts regarding Netaji's ashes in Renkoji Temple and to bring them back to India. Among letters given by Mr. Deshmukh to Counsellor Ramu is a letter dated 5 December 2013 written by Hon'ble Prime Minister when he was CM, Gujarat, to Shri Deshmukh wherein he has expressed happiness at the initiative to honour the priest who has for the past 68 years been taking care of the "ashes" of Netaji.

5. I am bringing this to your notice with a request that Foreign Secretary and the relevant officials in PMO be appropriately briefed on the sensitivity of the subject of the Netaji's "ashes" kept in Renkoji Temple given that the matter of whether these are indeed the ashes of Netaji is under dispute by different

7

1

DSMT

Rash
17/6/14

CPLC

AH
17/6

Issued By
Tak 1306201401

103/17/07

(4)



factions of his family and therefore subjudice. It is possible that once the dates of the VVIP visit are announced, Shri Deshmukh, who has also addressed a letter to PM inviting him as Chief Guest to honour the chief priest Mr. Kyozen Mochizuki, may try to meet him during his visit. While we could certainly include him in the Indian community reception and thereby provide an opportunity for him to interact with PM, it would only be appropriate if PMO is briefed in advance about the background of Renkoji Temple and the "ashes" kept therein, including our own stand and role in maintaining the sanctity of the "ashes".

With warm regards,

(Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa)



Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan

E-mail : B.S.Deshmukhjapan@gmail.com

02-June-2014

Honorable Indian Ambassador to Japan
Smt. Deepa Ji Gopalan Wadhwa,
Namaskar. Please accept our humble respects.

Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan along with Indian Community in Japan is planning to honor Mr. Kyozen Mochizuki, Priest of Renkoji Temple and Mr. Saichiro Misumi, founder of Indo-Japan Association for their valuable contribution and support to Netaji. We are trying to invite Honorable PM of India as a Chief-guest to this event. It will be great if you may allow us to arrange this memorable event in the Auditorium Hall at the Indian Embassy in Tokyo.

Additionally, we are also planning an event on August-18, 2014 in MGM College, Delhi to raise the awareness on Netaji and the contributions of INA. Your gracious presence shall add vibrancy among all the people having deep faith in Netaji and encourage them to continue to do so.

We had learned that Japanese PM Shinzo Abe is also having great regards for Neta Ji and so we feel that this is a best time to clarify if any doubts regarding Neta Ji's ashes in Renkoji Temple and bring them back to India. Neta Ji's alleged ashes are being safely kept in the Renkoji Temple, since 68 years.

"Nationalism is inspired by the highest ideals of the human race, Satyam (the Truth), Shivam (the God), Sundaram (the Beauty)." – Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Thank you very much.

President
B. S. Deshmukh

Secretary
Rohan Agrawal

For future correspondence please contact at:

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Nikko Palace, Flat No. 303
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Japan

whose is the second
card? we need more
information about
him & his organisations
before writing to Delhi.
Please do make my best
engagements.

AMC 11/6
Copy(c) Separate note
enclosed. AM 12/6

JAPAN

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Mob.: +91-8805329686

Madam

Mr. B.S. Deshmukh just
came & met me without
prior appointment.

He seems to know senior
politicians from Maharashtra
like Nitin Gadkari, SK Shinde,
etc.

A | He has enclosed a letter from
Mr. Modi, as CM, Gujarat to
him regarding Subhash Chandra
Bose.

He is a longtime resident (30+
years) in Tokyo.

AB
10/6

インテル株式会社

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TOKYO SHIVJI INTERNATIONAL

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B. S. DESHMUKH

- PRESIDENT : Deshmukh Co. Ltd.,
- P R E S I D E N T : Friends of India Society International-Japan
- Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan

E-mail : B.S.Deshmukhjapan@gmail.com

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Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan ⑥

E-mail : B.S.Deshmukhjapan@gmail.com

6

02-June-2014

Honorable PM of India
Shri Narendra Ji Modi,
Namaskar. Please accept our humble respects.

Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan along with Indian Community in Japan is planning to honor Mr. Kyozen Mochizuki, Priest of Renkoji Temple and Mr. Saichiro Misumi, founder of Indo-Japan Association for their valuable contribution and support to Netaji at the Auditorium hall in Indian Embassy, Tokyo. We would be honored to invite you as a Chief Guest for this event and so we are willing to schedule it along with your next visit to Japan.

Additionally, we are also planning an event on August-18, 2014 in MGM College, Delhi to raise the awareness on Netaji and the contributions of INA. Your gracious presence shall add vibrancy among all the people having deep faith in Netaji and encourage them to continue to do so.

We had learned that Japanese PM Shinzo Abe is also having great regards for Neta Ji and so we feel that this is a best time to clarify if any doubts regarding Neta Ji's ashes in Renkoji Temple and bring them back to India. Neta Ji's alleged ashes are being safely kept in the Renkoji Temple, since 68 years.

"Nationalism is inspired by the highest ideals of the human race, Satyam (the Truth), Shivam (the God), Sundaram (the Beauty)." – Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Thank you very much.

President B. S. Deshmukh **Secretary** Rohan Agrawal

B.S.-Desmarest. Ran^t

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apro/yt/2013/11/21/rs

दि. 05-12-2013

સંદેશ

દેશ સેવા કા જજબા સિર્ફ યુદ્ધ કે મૈદાનો તક સિમિત ના રહકર, દેશભક્તો કી સેવા કરને સે ભી વ્યક્ત હો સકતા હૈ। ભારતમાતા કે મહાન સપૂતોને કાર્ય કો ઉનકે સંદેશ કા આનેવાળી પીઢી તક સંજો કે રખના એક પ્રકાર સે ઇતિહાસ કા હિસ્સા બનના હી હોતા હૈ।

યહ બાત અતિ પ્રસન્નતા દિલાતી હૈ જબ મૈં યહ પઢતા હું કે ભારતમાતા કે વીર સપૂત નેતાજી સુભાષચંદ્ર બોઝ કે અસ્થી કી પૂજા-અર્ચના એક પુજારી જો મુલત: જાપાન કે હૈનું, ઉનકે દ્વારા પિછલે ૬૮ વર્ષોને કી જા રહી હૈ। યહ ભી એક ઐતિહાસિક ઘટના સે કમ નહીં હૈ। નેતાજી કા સિર્ફ ઉનકે ભારત મૈં સન્માન હો એસા ન હોતે હુએ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તર પર પૂજા હોના, રેન્કોજી અસ્થિ મંદિર કે પ્રમુખ પુજારી શ્રી મોચીદ્ધુકી કી તપસ્યા કા હી ફલ હૈ।

જાપાન મૈં બસે સભી ભારતીયોનું દ્વારા જબ પ્રમુખ બૌદ્ધ ભિક્ષુ શ્રી મોચીદ્ધુકી કા સત્કાર હો રહા હૈ તબ પ્રત્યેક ભારતીય કી ઔર સે મૈં હાર્દિક બધાઈ પ્રેરિત કરતા હું।

શ્રી બાળાસાહેબ દેશમુખ કે અપને ઇતિહાસ કી ધરોહર કો સંભાલને હેતુ હો રહે સારે પ્રયાસ કે સુફલ ઉન્હેં મિલે યહી શુભકામના। ભારત કે વીર સૂપત શ્રી નેતાજી કો સહી અર્થ મૈં હૃદયસ્થ કરને કી સારી કોશિશોનું કો મૈં હાર્દિક અભિનંદન કરતા હું।

આપકા,
નરેન્દ્ર મોદી

(નરેન્દ્ર મોદી)

To,
Shree Balasaheb Deshmukh,
 Block No. 4A, Flat No. 29, New Ajantha Avenue,
 Paud Road, Kothrud, Pune-411038.
 e-mail : b.s.deshmukhjapan@gmail.com

નરેન્દ્ર મોદી

મુખ્ય મંત્રી, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય



Team Netaji

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Team Netaji

We are not an official group but a private and loosely organized group. The aim of the group is to inform people of the truth of Netaji Subhas Chandra BOSE who lead independence of India before and during the World War II but apart from politic or religious matters.

A handful of Japanese people might know that Japan supported independence of India in history related to Netaji. We would like to inform the truth that Japanese should know regarding the relationship between Japan and India in our website. We also wish to inform NRI (Non-Resident Indians) and their children of the relationship between Japan and India related to Netaji more simply.

We are also focusing on making relationship between Indian and Japanese people through general activities such as seasonal festivals, seminars, etc. Japan has some similar festivals as that of India. For an instance, India has a seasonal festival celebrating girls which is similar to Doll's festival in Japan. We like to provide various occasions where Japanese and Indians make good relationship.

We welcome anyone who is interested in our activities. Please forward the enquiry form if you have any question.


Banner 2
Banner 3
Banner 4

Enquiry / Message

Please click "send" button after filling in the "Enquiry / Message" form below. We will respond to you as quickly as possible. But Please allow some delay in response in case because we are a small private group.

[»Enquiry / Message](#)

Membership

We welcome you to be a member of "Team Netaji" if you are interested in our activities. Membership is free of charge. We will inform you of our activities through e-mail. You have no obligation even if you become a member, but will be welcomed if you join our activities. Please click the "send" button after filling in the "Become a member" form below. We will mail you back the information needed for membership registration. We will respond to you as quickly as possible. But Please allow some delay in response because we are a small private group.

[»Become a member](#)

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Madam

Mr. Rohan Agarwal is
also associated with
Netaji Subhashchandra Bose
Memorial Indo Japan (since
Jan '14). He has signed
the letter addressed to AMB.
2. Earlier Mr. Agarwal along with
8-10 Indians & similar number of
Japanese ~~set~~ people set up
Team Netaji. (This page).

for Info pl.
Rohan
12/6/14.

AMB

Information

(q)

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Banner 3

Banner 4

Team Netaji supported Hina-Matsuri festival.

Team Netaji supported Hina-Matsuri festival held by Indian community in Edogawa-ku, Tokyo on 8th of March 2014.

117th Birth Anniversary was held.

117th Birth Anniversary of Netaji was held on 25th of January 2014 in Tokyo.
More than 100 people including kids enjoyed dance performance, speech, quiz and other programmes.

117th Birth Anniversary will be held.

117th Birth Anniversary of Netaji will be held in Tokyo. Some events such as speech, quiz, kids performance, etc. will be programmed.

Mr.Rohan AGRAWAL contributed an essay.

Mr.Rohan AGRAWAL contributed an essay of Netaji as well as Team Netaji.
He is a key member of the Team Netaji and expresses his passion for Netaji and the Team.

Team Netaji will hold a meeting.

Team Netaji will hold a meeting at Govinda's Restaurant from 19:00 Sunday 8th of December 2013.
Please join the meeting if you are interested in our activities. Non members are also welcome.

Mr. Surya Kumar BOSE visited Japan

From 2nd to 9th of November 2013, Mr. Surya Kumar BOSE, a relative of Chandra BOSE (grand son of an elder brother of C. BOSE) stayed in Japan. This was his second visit to Japan for giving a speech at 70th anniversary memorial convention of the Greater East Conference held at Constitutional Government Memorial Hall on 6th of November.

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References

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Books, Documents, Websites regarding Netaji



Netaji and Japanese

An extract from a book in Japanese.

http://www.yorozubp.com/netajiunforgettable_indian/

Banner 2

Netaji Research Bureau

Website operated by an organization of Bose family.

<http://www.netaji.org/>

Banner 3

Subhas Chandra Bose.org: All about Netaji

<http://www.subhaschandrabose.org/>

Banner 4

MissionNetaji: All about Netaji

<http://www.missionnetaji.org/>

Poem dedicated to Subhas Bose

Poem in Hindi.

<http://proud2bindiangroup.blogspot.jp/2012/03/subhash-chanda-bose-patriotic-poem-you.html>

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[Home](#)

Introduction

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Subhas Chandra BOSE was born late in the 19th century when India was occupied by the British, and has lead movement for independence of India until his sudden and mysterious disappearance in August 1945 at the age of 48. His activities gave a great influence on the path to independence of India though it was made after his death. His portrait is raised in the main hall of the House of Parliament of India along with those of GANDHI and NEHRU.

He was also deeply related to Japan. He negotiated with the government of Japan, and tried to march into India with Japanese army in the last period of the World War II. He is not as well known in Japan as GANDHI who lead movement for independence or NEHRU who was the first Prime Minister of India, but he is still greatly popular in India, and there are researchers who still study BOSE not only in India but also in Japan, Germany or U.K.

In recent years, specially from the year 2012, a new movement is breaking out that asks for declassification of documents about death of BOSE to the Government of India in order to clarify various questions of his death. It is on record that the Russian, US, UK and Indian governments have classified documents on Subhas Chandra BOSE.

"Team-Netaji" was organized by members who have passions to share his accomplishments and his thoughts to guide young people. Movement for Independence outside of India started by Rash Behari Bose in the early years of 20th century, after Rash Behari Bose was succeeded by Netaji. Today we at "Team Netaji" want to celebrate and promote Netaji's vision by making a stronger connection between India and Japan.

Banner 2

Banner 3

Banner 4

Origin

Subhas Chandra BOSE was born on 23rd of January 1897 as the 6th son among 14 children of his parents Janakinath and Prabhobati-Bose in Cuttack, Bengal (now Orissa) state.

Janakinath-Bose was a lawyer came of a prestigious family having a long history in Cuttack. He kept his children at a distance, but Netaji got a big influence of him.

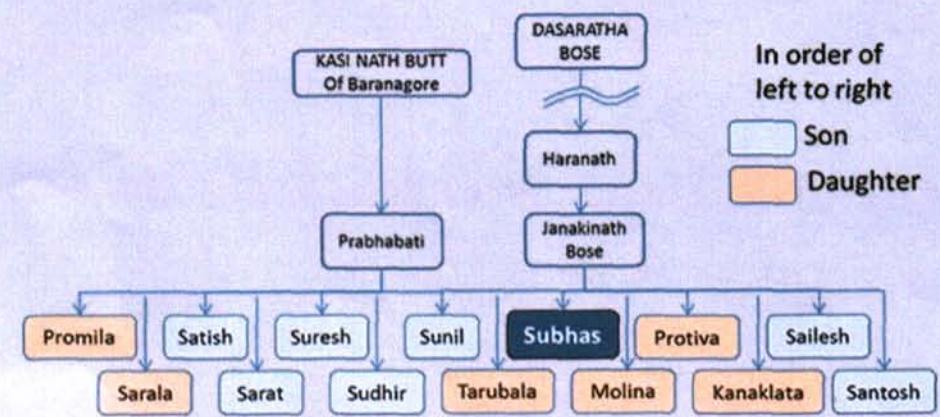


Janakinath-Bose



Prabhobati-Bose

Genealogical Table



Real Understanding of Netaji: Subhas Chandra BOSE

(12)



Information

- Team Netaji supported Hina-Matsuri Festival. Refer to "[Information](#)" Page for detail.
<Apr 12. 2014>
- Team Netaji Held the 117th Birth Anniversary of Netaji. Refer to "[Information](#)" Page for detail.
<Apr 12. 2014>
- Team Netaji Will hold the 117th Birth Anniversary of Netaji. Refer to "

Thank you for visiting Our website.

As well known, "Netaji" IS the honorific title of Subhas Chandra BOSE who made various Activities for Achieving Independence of India Before the World War II till the last Stage of the war.

This IS a website to Inform People of all Facts of Netaji based on evidences Such as documents, Witnesses, etc. Apart from but Politic or Religious Matters.

We Appreciate if new information IS Supplied.

Letting We would Appreciate if you know U.S. Like to link this Page though this IS a link-free website.

I have you visit this site, thank you.

Place the distance between religion and politics, this site, materials, information about Subhas Chandra Bose, which is referred to in the honorific title of "Netaji", through war the end of World War II before, was working for Indian independence It is intended to provide on the basis of testimony and.

If you have any new information, I would appreciate your offer.

It should be noted that this site is link free, but is happy when you let us know if it is linked.

Notice

- Team Netaji was to help the Doll Festival in the region. For more information about "[Notice](#)" refer to the page.
<2014.4.12>
- Team Netaji has held a 117th birthday party of Netaji. For more information about "[Notice](#)" refer to the page.
<2014.4.12>
- Netaji team will host the 117th birthday party of Netaji. For more information

English

日本語

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History

(B)

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Chronological record of Chandra BOSE

- 1897 Born on 23rd of January 1887 in Cuttack, State of Orissa (now West Bengal).
- 1913 Went on to the University of Calcutta.
- 1916 A strike arose from violence by a professor of history on students protested against priority seating of British in tram cars. BOSE was regarded as the ringleader and rusticated.
- 1919 Graduated from the Department of Philosophy, Calcutta. University. Went on to the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom.
- 1920 Went back to India intend to lead independence of India though passed hard examination for Indian Civil Service.
- 1921 Started political activities in India as a responsible position of Bengal branch of Indian National Congress with the support by C.R.DAS, a famous lawyer who took anti-British activities with GANDHI.
- 1922 Appointed as the chief of executive officials of the city of Calcutta. (now Kolkata) by C.R.DAS inaugurated as the Mayer of Calcutta.
- 1924 Arrested on suspicion of attempting a violent revolution, and transferred to a prison in Mandalay, Burma (now Myanmar). C.R.DAS died suddenly.
- 1927 Fallen into a critical condition of a disease in the prison. Released after returning to India by popular movement for acquittal.
- 1928 Established Indian Independence Alliance together with NEHRU who became the first prime minister of India in later years.
- 1929 Arrested again on the charge of protest against oppression of political prisoners or revolutionists.
- 1930 Stood for mayoral election from a prison where imprisoned for anti-British movement, and elected as the mayor of Calcutta.
- 1931 Arrested again due to trouble in a demonstration march.
- 1932 Imprisoned again and tuberculosis recurred. Made a voyage to Vienna in Austria for recuperation. Restarted activities for independence after leaving hospital. Established an office in Vienna in order to promote cultural and personnel relationship with highbrows or diplomats in European countries.
- 1935 Janakinath, the father of Chandra BOSE died.
- 1936 Came back to India, and immediately imprisoned again.
- 1938 Inaugurated as the chairman of the National Congress. Made a proposal for a preparation for tangible plans towards the independence.
- 1939 resigned from the chairman of the National Congress due to confrontation with GANDHI. Started new activities by establishing the Forward Block apart from GANDHI.
- 1940 Arrested and imprisoned again. But house arrested after hunger strike.
- 1941 Escaped from house arrest, and moved in secret to Germany through Afghanistan in order to keep anti-British movement. Established the Free India centre.
- 1942 Disappointed at Hitler who was negative towards independence of India, and determined to move to Japan that was battling with the Allied Force. .
- 1943 Arrived at Japan after long voyage transferring to Japanese submarine from German U-boat in the Indian Ocean in rough. Obtained consent from Japanese government to cooperation for independence movement of India. Established the Provisional Government of Free India called Azad Hind in Singapore on 21st of October.
- Participated in the Greater East Conference hold in Tokyo as an observer, and gave a speech.
- 1944 Joined the Battle of Imphal with the Japanese Army. But the Operation was ended in failure, and came back to Rangoon.
- 1945 Departed with an airplane to grope a cooperation with the Soviet Union due to the capitulation of Japan. It is said that BOSE was killed by an airplane crash at Taipei on the way.



Banner 2

Banner 3

Banner 4

Activities in various places

(written by Surya Kumar BOSE, a relative of Chandra BOSE)

Activities in India

Subhas Bose resigned from the Indian Civil Service and after obtaining his degree from Cambridge University returned to India in July 1921, to immediately join the mass movement for independence led by Mahatma Gandhi. As, however, he did not believe that non-violent movement could ever achieve freedom for India, from the very beginning of his political life, he worked for an armed revolution. In October 1924 he, along with sixteen other revolutionary leaders of Bengal was arrested on charges of criminal conspiracy to smuggle arms from the Far East, and deported to Burma. His years in Mandalay Jail(in Burma) were really the years of his apprenticeship, and when he returned to India in 1927 he emerged as one of the leaders of Young India.

Bose's rise during the next ten years of his life, was phenomenal. He was twice elected as President of the Indian National Congress. He took an active part in trade union and peasant movements. He not only thought in terms of an armed struggle for India's liberation, but also of a socialist reconstruction of Free India. He was perhaps the only politician of his time, who had definite plans for the reconstruction of the country after independence. In fact, as early as 1938, when he was President of the Congress, he proposed that family planning be introduced to restrict the uncontrolled growth of population, which was a great hindrance in the path of progress. But, the Congress High Command, comprising of Gandhi, Nehru and others rejected his proposal, showing total lack of understanding and foresight, which has been primarily responsible for the pathetic situation in the country today. He introduced for the first time, the concept of economic planning and set up the All-India National Planning Committee. Bose made a strong plea for a lingua franca -which could only be Hindustani and a common script - preferably the Roman Script -this would simplify the learning process and cater for a wider acceptance of the language in a country which has a multitude of languages and scripts.

The War of 1939 gave Subhas Bose a God-sent opportunity to strike for India's freedom. After his last arrest on July 2, 1940, he wrote two letters from his prison, which he called his 'political testament', to the Government of Bengal, and gave in them an outline of his future Programme, which included a threat of resorting to hunger-strike unto death. He was ultimately released on December 5, 1940 and removed to his Calcutta residence on Elgin Road. In the early hours of January 17, 1941, Bose left his residence in Calcutta in a car disguised as a 'Pathan'. He boarded the Delhi-Kalkata Mail at the Gomoh Railway Station and ultimately arrived in Peshawar, to cross the Indian frontier, accompanied by another Indian revolutionary. After reaching Kabul, he, with the assistance of the Soviet, German and Italian Governments, proceeded to Moscow and from there to Berlin.

Activities in Germany

In Germany he established a Free India Centre and raised an Indian Legion, by recruiting from amongst the Indian prisoners of war.

Azad Hind Radio was set up and programmes were broadcast daily in seven languages, i.e. English, Hindustani, Bengali, Pushto, Telugu, Tamil and in Gujarati or Marathi. A periodical "Azad Hind" was published regularly and had a circulation of 5000 copies.



Insignia of Azad Hind

The Free India Centre also took up the work of planning for social and economic reorganization of India after attainment of freedom. For this purpose, a Planning Commission was established. The Free India Centre developed contacts with all such diplomatic missions which were friendly to the Indian cause. On 2 November 1941, the Centre was ceremonially inaugurated and all the workers of the Organization gathered together to participate in its official opening. The Azad Hind movement received its own insignia, viz. the Congress Tricolor with the outline of the springing tiger embossed on it. The Centre also adopted Rabindranath Tagore's "Jana Gana Mana" as the national anthem. And for the first time in modern Indian history, a common and universal Indian form of greeting, "Jai Hind"

was introduced by Subhas Chandra Bose. He received the appellation of "Netaji" which combined a sense of both affection and honour. Officially, Hindustani in Roman Script was declared to be the national language of India.

On the 11th of September 1942, the "Deutsch-indische Gesellschaft" (Indo-German Association) was founded in Hamburg for the furtherance of Indo-German cultural, philosophical and economic relations, and for a better understanding between the two nations. The function was held at the Hotel Atlantic, in the presence of Subhas Chandra Bose, A.C.N.Nambiar, Dr.Adam von Trott zu Solz, various other members of the Free India Centre, a number of German dignitaries including the then Mayor of Hamburg, Dr.Krogmann and diplomats of other countries. On this occasion, the Chamber Orchestra of

Radio Hamburg played for the first time the National Anthem "Jana Gana Mana" of the Free India Centre. More than 7 years later, on the 24th of January 1950, the Constituent Assembly of India, took over "Jana Gana Mana" as the National Anthem of the Republic of India.

On 8 February 1943, Netaji left Germany on board the submarine U-180 that had been waiting for him at the port of Kiel. Abid Hassan accompanied him. On 28th April 1943, after a heroic struggle through very dangerous terrain and against the surging waves of the Indian Ocean, Netaji and Hassan were transferred in a rubber boat to a Japanese submarine I-29 and ultimately arrived in East Asia. Such a perilous journey from Calcutta to Kabul, from Kabul to Moscow and then to Berlin and again by a submarine to East Asia, was an unprecedented quest for freedom.

Activities in Japan

On October 21, 1943 Netaji established the Provisional Government of Free India in Singapore and assumed the Supreme Command of the Indian National Army. When the Japanese Government handed over Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Free India, Netaji visited the Cellular Jail, the Indian Bastille, in Port Blair, on December 29, 1943. In 1944 the seat of the Provisional Government of Free India was shifted from Singapore to Rangoon and the Indian National Army marched into India in March 1944, and hoisted the flag of Independent India on Indian soil after almost 200 years of foreign domination.

Then the tide of war turned and the Indian National Army (INA) had to retreat from the Indo-Burma border. When the war ended, the INA officers and men were taken back to India as prisoners of war and the trial of INA officers for treason began in the Red Fort of Delhi, on November 5, 1945. In a letter dated November 26, 1945, General Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of India, wrote to the Viceroy of India as follows :-

"I know from my long experience of Indian troops how hard it is even for the best and most sympathetic British officer to gauge the inner feelings of the Indian soldier, and history Supports me in this view. I do not think any senior British officer today knows what is the real feeling among the Indian ranks regarding the I.N.A. I myself feel, from my own instinct largely, but also from the Information I have had from various sources, that there is a growing feeling of sympathy for the I.N.A.".

On August 17, 1945, Netaji left for an unknown destination by air from Saigon airport. As the British historian Michael Edwards said in his well-known book 'The Last Years of British India': "Soon his name and the tales of his exploits were to help convert the emptiness of 'full self-government' into the reality of independence. The Government of India (British India) had hoped, by prosecuting members of the I.N.A., to reinforce the morale of the Indian Army. It succeeded only in creating unease, in making the soldiers feel slightly ashamed that they themselves had supported the British. If Subhas and his men had been on the right side - and all India now confirmed that they were - then Indians in the Indian Army must have been on the wrong side. It slowly dawned upon the government of India that the backbone of British rule, the Indian Armed Forces, might now no longer be trustworthy. The ghost of Subhas Bose, like Hamlet's father, walked the battlements of the Red Fort, and his suddenly amplified figure overawed the conferences that were to lead to independence."

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References

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Books, Documents, Websites regarding Netaji

Netaji and Japanese

An extract from a book in Japanese.

http://www.yorozubp.com/netajiunforgettable_indian/

Netaji Research Bureau

Website operated by an organization of Bose family.

<http://www.netaji.org/>

Subhas Chandra Bose.org: All about Netaji

<http://www.subhaschandrabose.org/>

MissionNetaji: All about Netaji

<http://www.missionnetaji.org/>

Poem dedicated to Subhas Bose

Poem in Hindi.

<http://proud2bindiangroup.blogspot.jp/2012/03/subhash-chanda-bose-patriotic-poem-you.html>



Banner 2

Banner 3

Banner 4

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Places

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[**Renko-ji temple**](#)
Renko-ji is a small temple in Tokyo where ashes of Netaji are kept since 1945.

 Govinda's
Banner 2
Banner 3
Banner 4

[**Vedic Cultural Centre \(VCC\)**](#)

Vedic Cultural Centre (VCC) is in Edogawa-ku Tokyo.

Places

Team Netaji
Information
Members

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(B)

From: Deputy Chief of Mission dcm@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in
Subject: Fwd: 70th Anniversary of the Greater East Asia Conference on 6th November 2013 in Tokyo
Date: November 12, 2013 at 3:16 PM
To: JSEA (EA) jsea@mea.gov.in
Cc: DS(East Asia) dsj@mea.gov.in

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding an email received from one Mr. Surya Kumar Bose informing us about the 70th anniversary of the Greater East Asia Conference organised on 6 November 2013 in Tokyo. Mr. Bose, who is apparently the nephew of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, was invited to attend the Conference as a Speaker. You may find the translation of the attached flyer on the Conference of interest.

Warm regards.

Sanjay

Sanjay Panda
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of India
Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 3262 1036
Fax: +81 3 3262 1273

Begin forwarded message:

From: Surya [<mailto:surya@bose-it.net>]
Sent: 24 October, 2013 6:32 PM
To: amb.tokyo@mea.gov.in; amb@indembjp.org
Cc: cpol@inembassy-tokyo.gov.in
Subject: 70th Anniversary of the Greater East Asia Conference on 6th November 2013 in Tokyo

H.E. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa
Ambassador
Embassy of India
Tokyo, Japan

Your Excellency,

I wonder if you will be attending the above mentioned anniversary celebrations. In case, you have not heard about it, I am attaching the "Flyer" (in Japanese) and an English translation that I also received from the organizers.

I have been invited to attend as well as speak on the occasion. I shall be reaching Tokyo on 2nd November and will be leaving on 10th November.

With my best regards,

Surya Kumar Bose

Surya Kumar Bose
Bose Information Technology
Heinrich-Müller-Stieg 19
22041 Hamburg
Tel: +49 172 9408357

102/203
103/17107

Ambassador's Office

(19)

From: Surya <surya@bose-it.net>
Sent: 24 October, 2013 6:32 PM
To: amb.tokyo@mea.gov.in; amb@indembjp.org
Cc: cpol@inembassy-tokyo.gov.in
Subject: 70th Anniversary of the Greater East Asia Conference on 6th November 2013 in Tokyo
Attachments: Flyer_of_DAITOA in English.docx; Flyer_of_DAITOA.pdf

H.E. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa
Ambassador
Embassy of India
Tokyo, Japan

Your Excellency,

I wonder if you will be attending the above mentioned anniversary celebrations. In case, you have not heard about it, I am attaching the "Flyer" (in Japanese) and an English translation that I also received from the organizers.
I have been invited to attend as well as speak on the occasion. I shall be reaching Tokyo on 2nd November and will be leaving on 10th November.

With my best regards,

Surya Kumar Bose
Surya Kumar Bose
Bose Information Technology
Heinrich-Müller-Stieg 19
22041 Hamburg
Tel: +49 172 9408357

(Nephew of
Satyendra
Bose)

Pl go through this
& send us
Wk
1/11/13
Dear
Action taken
below
12/11/13
ccd

70 years ago, the world's first summit meeting by coloured races to aim no race discrimination was held here in Tokyo on 5th and 6th of November 1943.

70th Anniversary Convention Of The Greater Asia Conference

Date : 6th November (The date of adoption of The Greater Asia Collaboration Declaration)

Time : 17:30 (doors open at 17:00)

Venue : Constitutional Government Memorial Hall

Entrance Fee : ¥1,000 (tickets are on sale)

Scheduled lecturers of commemorative speech and symposium.

Shoichi WATANABE (Emeritus professor, Sophia University)

Surya BOSE (An authority and a relative of Chandra BOSE)

Henry STOKES (Former Tokyo branch manager, New York Times)

And some other guests speakers from politics or other celebrities

70 years ago, the world's first summit meeting by coloured races was held here in Tokyo on 5th and 6th of November 1943. Delegates from Manchuria, The Republic of China, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of the Philippines, The state of Burma and Japan, the host nation, got gathered. Chandra BOSE from the provisional government of Free India also attended. The Greater Asia Collaboration Declaration appealing no race discrimination, emancipation of Asia from colonial system of western countries, and independence and mutual respect for history and tradition of Asian countries was honourably adopted.

However, oppression on ethnic minorities by dictatorial regime, invasion into foreign territory, strained intervention in historical viewpoint are still continued in Asia. Even Japan has not yet accomplished proper independence.

We host the convention celebrating 70th anniversary of The Greater Asia Conference in this autumn in order to recognize again its historical significance and spirit, and appeal what Japan needs to do.

By the executive committee of "The 70th Anniversary Of The Greater Asia Conference"

今から七十年前、昭和18年11月5日、6日この東京で世界史上初の有色人種による人種平等サミットが行われた。

大東亜會議七十周年記念大会



七十年前の昭和十八年十一月五日、六日の両日にわたって、世界最初の有色人種サミット、大東亜会議がここ東京で開催されました。この会議には主催国の日本ほか、満州国、中華民国、タイ、フィリピン、ビルマ各独立国の代表が相集い、そして自由インド仮政府のチャンドラ・ボースも参加し、欧米植民地体制からのアジア解放、人種差別撤廃、各国の自主独立と歴史伝統の相互尊重を訴えた大東亜共同宣言を高らかに採択いたしました。

しかし、今もなお、アジアでは独裁政権による少数民族弾圧、他の領土への侵略、他国の歴史観へのあからざまな干渉が続き、わが日本国も眞の独立を果たしてはおりません。

私達は、この秋、大東亜会議七十周年を記念する大会を開催し、その歴史的意義と精神を再確認すると共に、いま日本が何をすべきかを訴えます。

記念講演及びシンポジウム開催予定登壇者

渡部昇一（上智大学名誉教授）

スルヤ・ボース（チャンドラ・ボース研究第一人者、親族）

ヘンリー・ストークス（元ニューヨークタイムス東京支社長）

來賓：政財界、有識者等登壇予定（敬稱略）

- 大会実行委員募集：**あなたも歴史の証人に！大会を成功させ、歴史的会議の意義を広く後世に残すため、是非とも大会実行委員にご参加ください。パンフレット他関係出版物にお名前を頂戴いたします。実行委員参加費一口 5,000 円（特典多数）詳細は WEB にて daitouakaigi.com

<http://daitouakaigi.com>

お問い合わせ 電話 03(5980)9701
大東亜会議七十周年記念大会事務局

(22)

From: Sunita Narang <fscons@indembjp.org>
Sent: 24 October, 2013 12:44 PM
To: pstoamb@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in
Cc: 'Sanjay Panda'
Subject: Issued official visa

[Handwritten signatures and initials: Sunita, FM, DA, and CCL - for record]

Kind Attention: PS to Ambassador

Please bring the following to the attention of the Ambassador:

- [Handwritten notes on the left margin: 'Dipl. Development' with arrows pointing to 'DA' and 'for record'; 'SS (Pdt)' with '12/29/13' written below it; 'XRF' with '29/10' written below it.]*
1. MR HIROTAKA NOSE, Official, Ministry of Defense, holder of Ppt No. MB3576609, visiting India on 27 Oct (4 days) to attend the sub-Committee, Joint Working Group on US-2 at Delhi, counterpart: Joint Secretary, Tallen Kumar, DIPP, Ministry of Commerce.
 2. MR TOSHIYUKI HINOSAWA, Official, Ministry of Defense, holder of Ppt No. MB3578516, visiting India on 27 Oct (4 days) to attend the sub-Committee, Joint Working Group on US-2, counterpart: Joint Secretary, Tallen Kumar, DIPP, Ministry of Commerce.
 3. MR KENJI MURATA, Sergeant Major, Ground Self-Defense Force, holder of Ppt No. QB1001013, visiting India on 28 Oct (5 days) for field survey of the buildings in India to produce in Sapporo Snow Festival as per Amb's approval.
 4. MR JIRO SONODA, Sergeant Major, Ground Self-Defense Force, holder of Ppt No. SB0109572, visiting India on 28 Oct (5 days) for field survey of the buildings in India to produce in Sapporo Snow Festival as per Amb's approval.
 5. MR HIROSHI NIGARA, Master Sergeant, Ground Self-Defense Force, holder of Ppt No. SB0109571, visiting India on 28 Oct (5 days) for field survey of the buildings in India to produce in Sapporo Snow Festival as per Amb's approval.
 6. MR TATSUYA OKUMA, Sergeant First Class, Ground Self-Defense, holder of Ppt No. QB1001014, visiting India on 28 Oct (5 days) for field survey of the buildings in India to produce in Sapporo Snow Festival as per Amb's approval.
 7. MR NOBUYUKI NAKAMURA, Sergeant First Class, Ground Self-Defense, holder of Ppt No. QB1001011, visiting India on 28 Oct (5 days) for field survey of the buildings in India to produce in Sapporo Snow Festival as per Amb's approval.
 8. MR YOSHITAKA YAMAZAKI, Sergeant, Ground Self-Defense Force, holder of Ppt No. QB1001012, visiting India on 28 Oct (5 days) for field survey of the buildings in India to produce in Sapporo Snow Festival as per Amb's approval.

With regards,
Sunita Narang

(23)

First Secretary (Consular)
Embassy of India
Tokyo
Tel: 03 3262 6963



ORGANISER :

- Vishwa Hindu Bodh Sangh - Tokyo Japan
- All India Sumo Association

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B. S. DESHMUKH

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- **PRESIDENT** : Friends of India Society International-Japan
- **Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan**

E-mail : B.S.Deshmukhjapan@gmail.com

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Tel.No. : 91-20-25410632

(24)

Kazuo
31/5/13

as(Po).

Dear Prime Minister Manmohan Singh,

My name is Kazuo Kaneko. I am a friend of Mr. Deshmukh's.

When I met Mr. Deshmuk about three years ago, I learned that Mr. Chandra Bose's remains were kept in Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. I support Mr. Deshmukh's efforts to send back the remains to India for a burial.

Prime Minister Nehru, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister Vajpayee and Minister Shinde visited Renkoji to offer their prayers.

I would like to humbly ask Your Excellency to kindly find time out of your busy schedule to pay a visit to Renkoji. I would also like to humbly ask you to make efforts so that the remains of Chandra Bose will be buried in his homeland.

20 May 2013

B.S. Deshmukh
Kazuo Kaneko

(Address) Nikko Palace, Apt. 303,
2-9-11, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
(Tel) 080-9542-8011

102/3/01



Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan

(25)

E-mail : B.S.Deshmukhjapan@gmail.com

シン・マヌモハンサ 首相様

私はデシモクさんの友人の金子和夫です。

三年程前にデシモクさんにお会いし、チャンドラボース氏の遺骨が東京の蓮光寺に安置されて居る事を知りました。彼かれはこの安置されて居る遺骨をインドへ埋葬したい願ひであります。私とこれら質問し、参加させて頂っております。

蓮光寺にはインドのネール首相、インディラ ガンジー首相ハチハイ首相、シンデ大臣様等々が参拝されて居られます。

どうぞシン首相におかれましても、お忙しいスケジュールではありますか、ご参拝下されます様お願ひ申し上ります。又一日も早く、遺骨の帰國の実現にご努力をお願い申上ります。

2013.5.20

B.S.Deshmukh

金子和夫

東京都港区南麻布2-9-11
田町ハーレス303

080-9542-8022

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Mob.: +91-8805329686

Sanjay Panda
Deputy Chief of Mission



Embassy of India, Tokyo
भारत का राजदूतावास, टोक्यो

(26)

~~SECRET~~

No.Tok/Pol/103/17/2007

30 August 2013

Dear Sir,

कुमार चट्टर्जी
KUMAR KUMAR CHATTERJEE
संघर्ष अधिकारी (ई.एन.आ.)
Joint Secretary (CNV)
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

DECLASSIFY

Every year on 18 August, the Renkoji Temple holds a memorial service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. This is the only day in the year when the doors of the temple are open to the public.

The 69th memorial service for Netaji was held at the Renkoji Temple on 18 August 2013. Counsellor (Pol) Shri T.N. Anantha Krishna represented the Mission at the event. I am forwarding a note recorded by him for Ministry's information and record.

Warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sanjay Panda) o/c

Shri Gautam Bambawale
Joint Secretary (EA)
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

Info. pl.

27/7/13

Ans.

27/7/13

7

27/7/13

27/7/13

27/7/13

Embassy of India, 2-2-11 Kudan Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102 0074
Telephone : +81-3-3262-2391 to 97 Fax : +81-3-3234-4866; Email: embassy@indembjp.org

4/9/13

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
संघर्ष सचिव (जी.)
Joint Secretary (Civil)
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

27

Embassy of India
Tokyo

~~SECRET~~

Subject:- Memorial Service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Renkoji Temple -
Sunday, 18 August 2013 at 1300 hrs

As instructed by Ambassador, I attended the 69th Memorial Service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose held at the Renkoji Temple on Sunday, 18th August 2013 at 1300 hrs. The Memorial Service was attended by about 120 persons. Mr. Yuji Hara and Mr. Koichi Aoyama of Japan India Association (JIA) were present. According to them, Ambassadors of Japan to India Amb. Hiroshi Hirabayashi and Amb. Eijiro Noda could not attend the Memorial Service due to their preoccupations. Members of the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Academy, academicians, researchers and a large number of members of the local Indian community and Japanese well wishers were present. A journalist from Sankei Shimbun and former Consul General of Japan to Mumbai were also present. A flower basket sent across by former PM Mr. Yoshiro Mori on behalf of the JIA was prominently displayed on the altar.

2. The Memorial Service was conducted by the Chief Priest of Renkoji Temple, Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki. While thanking the 40 Indians and 80 Japanese who were present, Rev. Mochizuki said, because of Netaji's brave attitude towards his efforts for achieving independence for India such a large number of people have gathered for the Memorial Service. The mortal remains of Netaji have been stored in the Renkoji Temple since the days of three former Chief Priests of the Temple and in view of the excellent relations between India and Japan, Renkoji Temple will keep them until the Government of India will be ready to accept the same officially and Renkoji Temple will look forward to that day.

3. I left the Temple immediately after the Memorial Service which lasted for 40 minutes.

Submitted for kind information.

Anantha Krishna

(T.N. Anantha Krishna)
Counsellor (Pol)

19.8.2013
21

~~DCM~~

~~Ambassador~~

~~CCP/HD~~

Shah

21/8/13

I have forwarded to RA Division

I have forwarded to JS(SA). WSN

Pls. see to filing. Shah

29/8

30/8/13

(28)

Invitation to 69th Memorial Service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Renkoji Temple

Dated: 17 July 2013

From: Renkoji Temple

3-30-20, Wada, Suginami-ku.

Tel: 03-3311-7832

Date and time: 13:00~, Sunday, 18 August 2013.

Venue: Main Hall, Renkoji-Temple.

RSVP by attached postcard by 10 August 2013. ?

- Light meal will be served after the memorial service.

Amb. has instructed that since both
she and DCM would be away, C(Pol) could
represent.


Shri
19/7

ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース六十九回忌法要

出席

(1 名)

29

欠席

住所 2-2-11 Kudan Minami Chiyodaku, Tokyo
Embassy of India, Tokyo

芳名 Mr. T.N. Anantha Krishna

電話番号 03-3262-2397

郵便番号

1020074

東京都千代田区九段南二二二一

(30)

インド大使館

デイリーバランワード閣下



ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース忌のご案内

合掌 時下ご清栄の段、大慶に存じます。

さて、本年も蓮光寺主催により、インド独立運動の英雄、ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース英靈のご命日に、その遺徳を讃え追善の誠を捧げる法要を厳修致します。

時節柄ご多忙とは存じますが、ご参詣頂きご冥福をお祈り下さい
ようご案内申し上げます。

合掌

記

一、日 時 八月十八日（日）午後一時より

一、場 所 蓮光寺本堂 住所 杉並区和田三一三〇一二〇
電話 ○三一三三一一七八三三一

◎法要終了後に軽食を用意してございますので、ご予定下さい。

◎八月十日までに出席の有無をお知らせ下さいようお願ひ申し上げ
ます。

(31)

Invitation to 69th Memorial Service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Renkoji Temple

Dated: 17 July 2013

From: Renkoji Temple

3-30-20, Wada, Suginami-ku.

Tel: 03-3311-7832

Date and time: 13:00~, Sunday, 18 August 2013.

Venue: Main Hall, Renkoji-Temple.

RSVP by attached postcard by 10 August 2013.

- Light meal will be served after the memorial service.

Anub. has instructed that since both
she and DCM would be away, C(Pol) could
represent.


Anub.
19/7

(32)

ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース忌のご案内

合掌 時下ご清栄の段、大慶に存じます。

さて、本年も蓮光寺主催により、インド独立運動の英雄、ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース英靈のご命日に、その遺徳を讃え追善の誠を捧げる法要を厳修致します。

時節柄ご多忙とは存じますが、ご参詣頂きご冥福をお祈り下さいますようご案内申し上げます。

合掌

記

一、日 時 八月十八日(日)午後一時より

一、場 所 蓮光寺本堂 住所 杉並区和田三一三〇一〇

電話 ○三一三三一一七八三二

◎法要終了後に軽食を用意しておりますので、ご予定下さい。

◎八月十日までに出席の有無をお知らせ下さいますようお願い申し上げます。

この折り目を内側にして折って差し出してください。

東京都杉並区和田三一三〇一〇

郵便番号
はがき

1	6	6	0	0	1	2
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蓮光寺行



Counsellor (Pol)

(33)

From: Deputy Chief of Mission [dcm@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in]
Sent: Wednesday, July 31, 2013 10:42 AM
To: Counsellor (Pol)
Subject: Fwd: Invitation

We would need to discuss this before you go.

Sanjay Panda

Deputy Chief of Mission

Embassy of India

Tokyo

Tel: +81 3 3262 1036

Fax: +81 3 3262 1273

Please note my new email ID: dcm@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in

Begin forwarded message:

From: Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa <deepagopalan2@gmail.com>

Date: July 18, 2013 6:42:45 PM GMT+09:00

To: "<pstoamb@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in>" <pstoamb@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in>

Cc: dcm@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in

Subject: Re: Invitation

Please tell DCM that since we won't be there counsellor pol could go

Sent from my iPhone

On 18 Jul 2013, at 15:36, "Ambassador's Office" <pstoamb@indembassy-tokyo.gov.in> wrote:

Ma'am,

Invitation from Renko for Sunday 18 Aug received today. Nothing recd. from Delhi yet. As per fixed DCM and yourself returning same day from Sapporo. For instructions please, if any. Need to reply by 10 Aug about attendance.

With regards,

Jeevan Dhiman

Attaché/PS to Ambassador

(31)

Sunita Narang

Pl file. Dr
12/9/11
Att(Cong) b

From: chandrachur ghose [chandrachurg@googlemail.com]
Sent: 09 September 2011 20:15
To: Deputy Chief of Mission
Cc: jsrti@mea.gov.in; dirchina; fscons@indembjp.org; amb@indembjp.org
Subject: Re: Regarding RTI Application Forwarded by CPIO, MEA

ACO

12/9/11

Dear Shri Panda

Many thanks for your email. I look forward to receive the consolidated reply from Shri Pradhan.

Warm regards

Chandrachur Ghose

On 9 September 2011 16:34, Deputy Chief of Mission <dcm@indembjp.org> wrote:
Dear Shri Ghose,

Please refer to your email addressed to First Secretary & Public Information Officer Ms. Sunita Narang in this Mission in connection with the information sought by you from the Ministry of External Affairs under the RTI Act of 2005 on "Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes and related matters".

The matter falls under the purview of the East Asia Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, which has since sent a consolidated reply (including the points transferred to this Mission) to the CPIO in the Ministry of External Affairs for onward transmission to you. You are requested to contact Shri Debraj Pradhan, Joint Secretary (RTI) & CPIO for the relevant information.

With regards.

Sanjay Panda
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of India
Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 3262 1036
Fax: +81 3 3262 1273

Begin forwarded message:

----- Original Message -----

From: chandrachur.ghose@gmail.com
To: hoc@indembjp.org ; sscons@indembjp.org
Cc: jsrti@mea.gov.in
Sent: Wednesday, September 07, 2011 6:48 PM
Subject: Regarding RTI Application Forwarded by CPIO, MEA

Ms. Sunita Narang
First Secretary(Cons & Pol)
Public Information Officer
Embassy of India, Tokyo, Japan

(35)

Dear Ms Narang

I am writing to you regarding my request for information to the Ministry of External Affairs under the RTI Act of 2005, part of which was forwarded by Shri Debraj Pradhan, (CPIO, Ministry of External Affairs) to you through his letter dated 27 July 2011 (please see attached). I am also attaching a copy of my original request to the MEA.

I have not received any communication from the Embassy till now and shall be grateful if you kindly provide me with the relevant information at the earliest.

Warm regards

Chandrachur Ghose
2D 94, Ridgewood Estate
DLF Phase IV
Gurgaon 122002
Haryana, India

(36)

On file P for
8/9/11
H(CAS) - 8/9/11

Sunita Narang

From: chandrachur ghose [chandrachurg@googlemail.com]
Sent: 07 September 2011 18:48
To: hoc@indembjp.org; sscons@indembjp.org
Cc: jsrti@mea.gov.in
Subject: Regarding RTI Application Forwarded by CPIO, MEA
Attachments: MEA_Application.pdf, MEA letter to Embassy Tokyo.pdf

Ms. Sunita Narang
First Secretary(Cons & Pol)
Public Information Officer
Embassy of India, Tokyo, Japan

Dear Ms Narang

I am writing to you regarding my request for information to the Ministry of External Affairs under the RTI Act of 2005, part of which was forwarded by Shri Debraj Pradhan, (CPIO, Ministry of External Affairs) to you through his letter dated 27 July 2011 (please see attached). I am also attaching a copy of my original request to the MEA.

I have not received any communication from the Embassy till now and shall be grateful if you kindly provide me with the relevant information at the earliest.

Warm regards

Chandrachur Ghose
2D 94, Ridgewood Estate
DLF Phase IV
Gurgaon 122002
Haryana, India

(37)

Shri Debraj Pradhan
Joint Secretary (RTI) & CPIO
Ministry of External Affairs
Room No. 619, Akbar Bhavan,
New Delhi-110021
Phone No 24103310

12 July 2011

Subject: Request for information under the Right to Information Act

Dear Sir

This is a request for information under the RTI Act, 2005.

In a recently published book *His Majesty's Opponent*, the author Sugata Bose, a member of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's family, has made the following claim regarding the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose kept in Japan and the family of Rama Murti, former president of the Indian Independence League in Tokyo:

1. "According to the Murti family, as an extra precaution, Rama Murti divided up the cremated remains and hid a portion in his home. This is stated by his nephew Anand J Murti in a signed affidavit attested by the Embassy of India in Tokyo, dated August 18, 2008."
2. "The portion of Netaji's mortal remains kept in the Murti home was brought back to India in March 2006, in consultation with Netaji's daughter Anita, and the prime minister of India was informed of this development."

Please find a photocopy of the relevant pages for your ready reference.

On the basis of the foregoing, I wish to have authentic information on the following points:

- A. Kindly let me know if the above claims are factually correct; in case the dates mentioned are not correct but the claims are otherwise true, please let me know the correct dates
- B. Kindly provide me with a certified copy of the affidavit of Anand J Murti referred to above
- C. Since when has the Government of India been aware of the existence of the ashes specified above in the custody of Rama Murti's family? Have they ever been inspected by any Embassy official and when?
- D. Can the Government of India verify if these ashes are indeed part of the ashes kept at Renkoji temple?
- E. Please let me know whether the Ministry's permission was sought to bring back the ashes to India, and if yes, by whom? Did the Ministry grant or deny such permission, and on what basis?
- F. Kindly provide me with certified copies of all correspondence that might have taken place between the Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy in Tokyo and the family of Rama Murti and Anand J Murti, members of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's family and anyone else involved in this matter on this issue
- G. Kindly let me know if the then External Affairs Minister was aware of these developments.

(3)

- H. Please state who was the External Affairs Minister during the abovementioned period.
- I. Kindly let me know Government of India's position vis-à-vis the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, i.e. whether the ashes are considered national property and whether the Government considers it appropriate that they should be brought back to India by certain individuals without informing public at large, especially as this has remained a highly sensitive issue.
- J. Kindly let me know if the Government of India is aware of the current location and status of the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose that were allegedly brought back to India in 2006. If yes, kindly provide me the relevant information.
- K. Kindly state whether the Government of India contemplates to take any action regarding these alleged ashes that were brought back to India

Please find enclosed a demand draft (No 298009) of Rs 10/- towards the application fee, drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer, Ministry of External Affairs, as specified in Circular No. F.10/9/2008-IR 05/12/2008 issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Yours sincerely

Chandrachur Ghose
2D 94 Ridgewood Estate
DLF City Phase IV
Gurgaon
122002

(39)

Most Immediate/

RTI Matter

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI



FAX.

No. RTI/551/593/2011

Dated: 27th July, 2011.

Office Memorandum

Subject: - Information sought under Right to Information Act, 2005.

Attached herewith is a copy of RTI application dated 12th July, 2011 (received on 25th July, 2011) of Shri Chandrachur Ghose of Gurgaon (Haryana) seeking information/certified copy regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes and related matters.

2. As the subject matter with regard to Points A, B & C are more closely connected with the functions of Embassy of India, Tokyo, Japan the RTI application under reference transferred to them under section 6(3) (ii) of the RTI Act 2005 for further necessary action in the matter.
3. The applicant has deposited requisite RTI fee of Rs. 10/-.

Encl..... as above

Debraj Pradhan

(Debraj Pradhan)
Joint Secretary (RTI)/CPIO

Public Information Officer
Embassy of India,
Tokyo, Japan.

Copy for information:

✓ Shri Chandrachur Ghose, 2D 94, Ridgewood Estate, DLF City, Phase - IV, Gurgaon - 122002 (Haryana) - with the request to contact the above mentioned CPIO for further information in the matter.



40

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI
Government of India
South Block, New Delhi 110 011

FAX MESSAGE

From: Sandeep Chakravorty, Director (East Asia), MEA

No. 4293/JS(EA)/2011

Date: 28.07.2011

To: Shri Sanjay Panda, DCM, Tokyo

We have received an RTI query No. RTI/551/593/2011 dated 2011 of Shri Chandrachur Ghose seeking information regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes and related matters.

Grateful if Mission can share any information available with it regarding this matter.

Warmest regards,

(Sandeep Chakravorty)
Director (China/EA)
Tel: 011-2301 2536
Fax: 011-2301 6514
E-mail: dirchina@mea.gov.in

23/8
1187
Pd. Sec.

23/8

23/8

575/11

41
Shri Debraj Pradhan
Joint Secretary (RTI) & CPIO
Ministry of External Affairs
Room No. 619, Akbar Bhavan,
New Delhi-110021
Phone No 24103310

2014
25/07/2014

1954

25/2

12 July 2011

LPORW. 1946/RTI/MEM/11 - Rs. 10/-

Subject: Request for information under the Right to Information Act

Dear Sir

This is a request for information under the RTI Act, 2005.

In a recently published book *His Majesty's Opponent*, the author Sugata Bose, a member of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's family, has made the following claim regarding the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose kept in Japan and the family of Rama Murti, former president of the Indian Independence League in Tokyo:

1. "According to the Murti family, as an extra precaution, Rama Murti divided up the cremated remains and hid a portion in his home. This is stated by his nephew Anand J Murti in a signed affidavit attested by the Embassy of India in Tokyo, dated August 18, 2008."
2. "The portion of Netaji's mortal remains kept in the Murti home was brought back to India in March-2006, in-consultation with Netaji's daughter Anita, and the prime minister of India was informed of this development."

Please find a photocopy of the relevant pages for your ready reference.

On the basis of the foregoing, I wish to have authentic information on the following points:

- A. Kindly let me know if the above claims are factually correct; in case the dates mentioned are not correct but the claims are otherwise true, please let me know the correct dates
- B. Kindly provide me with a certified copy of the affidavit of Anand J Murti referred to above
- C. Since when has the Government of India been aware of the existence of the ashes specified above in the custody of Rama Murti's family? Have they ever been inspected by any Embassy official and when?
- D. Can the Government of India verify if these ashes are indeed part of the ashes kept at Renkoji temple?
- E. Please let me know whether the Ministry's permission was sought to bring back the ashes to India, and if yes, by whom? Did the Ministry grant or deny such permission, and on what basis?
- F. Kindly provide me with certified copies of all correspondence that might have taken place between the Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy in Tokyo and the family of Rama Murti and Anand J Murti, members of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's family and anyone else involved in this matter on this issue
- G. Kindly let me know if the then External Affairs Minister was aware of these developments.
- H. Please state who was the External Affairs Minister during the abovementioned period.

- I. Kindly let me know Government of India's position vis-à-vis the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, i.e. whether the ashes are considered national property and whether the Government considers it appropriate that they should be brought back to India by certain individuals without informing public at large, especially as this has remained a highly sensitive issue. M 4A
- J. Kindly let me know if the Government of India is aware of the current location and status of the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose that were allegedly brought back to India in 2006. If yes, kindly provide me the relevant information. M 4A
- K. Kindly state whether the Government of India contemplates to take any action regarding these alleged ashes that were brought back to India M 4A

Please find enclosed a demand draft (No 298009) of Rs 10/- towards the application fee, drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer, Ministry of External Affairs, as specified in Circular No. F.10/9/2008-IR 05/12/2008 issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Yours sincerely

Chandrachur Ghose
 2D 94 Ridgewood Estate
 DLF City Phase IV
 Gurgaon
 122002

Ph. No. 9818457947

(43)

HIS MAJESTY'S OPPONENT

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND
INDIA'S STRUGGLE AGAINST EMPIRE

Sugata Bose

THE BELKNAP PRESS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
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(44)

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Sugata Bose.

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government—1919-1947. 1. Title.

DS481.B6B68 2011

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(B) 2010038250

(45)

me 10, 1945, in Bose, *Netaji's Freedom Struggle*, 185–389.

45); *ibid.*, pp. 403–405.

1945, Wavell Papers, in

on: HMG, 1970–1983),

Join the INA," *The Oracle*,

, pp. 407–408.

Malaya, Thailand, Indo-

nesia parts of East Asia,

Netaji's Freedom Struggle,

p. 171–173.

"A Soldier Remembers"

in, "The Oracle", 8, no. 1

Ministry, in Sisir K. Bose,

Swarga Subhaschandra,

972), p. 36.

(NRB), reproduced in

i

(NRB), reproduced in

2. S. A. Ayer, *Unto Him a Witness: The Story of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in East Asia* (Bombay: Thacker, 1951), pp. 78–79, 83.

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 83–86.

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 100, 103–105, 107–108.

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 110–113.

9. *Ibid.*, pp. 113–114.

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 114–115.

11. *Ibid.*, pp. 116–117. According to the Murti family, as an extra precaution, Rama Murti divided up the cremated remains and hid a portion in his home. This is stated by his nephew Anand J. Murti in a signed affidavit attested by the Embassy of India in Tokyo, dated August 18, 2008 (copy in my possession).

12. Ayer, *Unto Him a Witness*, pp. xiv, 117, 120–121, 125–130.

13. Shah Nawaz Khan and S. N. Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report* (New Delhi: Government of India, 1956), pp. 32–33. See also Appendix A to CSDIC (I) 2, Section Report 1089, on B1189: "The Last Movements of S. C. Bose (April–August 1945)," WO 208/3812 (TNA).

14. "Subhas Chandra Bose (a) Notes," File 273/INA (NAI).

15. *Harijan*, April 7, 1946, written on March 30, 1946, from Uruli, and quoted in D. G. Tendulkar, *Mahatma: Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi*, vol. 7, 1945–1947 (New Delhi: Government of India, 1953), pp. 84–85.

16. Emilie Schenkl to Mrs. Woods, January 18, 1946 (NAI and NRB).

17. MSS. Eur. C785 (IOR, BL).

18. Ayer, *Unto Him a Witness*, p. 62.

19. Harin Shah, *Verdict from Formosa: The Gallant End of Netaji, Subhas Chandra Bose* (Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons, 1956), pp. 51–72.

20. "Statement of Yoshimi Taneyoshi, Captain (Medical) of the Imperial Japanese Army, with Regard to the Death of One Chandra Bose, Who Died at Taihoku, Formosa, on 18th Day of August 1945," Stanley Gaol, Hong Kong, October 19, 1946, WO 208/3812 (TNA). Dr. Yoshimi repeated this testimony to the Netaji Inquiry Committee in 1956 and spoke on camera in Charles Bruce's film *Enemy of Empire*, broadcast on the BBC in August 1995. See also Leonard A. Gordon, *Brothers against the Raj: A Biography of Indian Nationalists Sarat and Subhas Chandra Bose* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1990), pp. 541–543, 605.

21. See the images and commentary in Sumathi Ramaswamy, *The Goddess and the Nation* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2010), pp. 177–236; and in Maria Antonella Relizzi, ed., *Traces of India* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003), pp. 54–55, 276, 288–289.

22. Annexure 21, Appendix 7, *Parliamentary Debates*, Fifth Session, 1952, p. 103.

23. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 1–4.

24. *Ibid.*, pp. 9–10, 14.

(46)

25. Ibid., pp. 15–26. Kono, Sakai, and Nonogaki were interviewed again by the Khosla Commission in the early 1970s and by Leonard A. Gordon in 1979 in the presence of Netaji's daughter Anita. See Gordon, *Brothers against the Raj*, pp. 539–543, 740–741.
26. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 29–30. Full text of Juichi Nakamura's testimony (NRB).
27. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 40–42; and Nakamura's testimony (NRB).
28. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 67–68; Suresh Chandra Bose, *Dissentient Report* (Calcutta: Subarna Prakasani, 1956). For a criticism of the dissenting report, see Gordon, *Brothers against the Raj*, p. 606.
29. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 24, 35, 50.
30. Ibid., p. 61, quoting 1 Corinthians 15:55.
31. G. D. Khosla, *Report of the One-Man Commission of Inquiry into the Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose* (New Delhi: Government of India, 1977), pp. 123–125.
32. Manoj Mukherjee, interview with *Star Ananda News* (February 2010); Mukherjee commission to Sugata Bose, October 4, 2002 (in my possession).
33. Manoj Mukherjee, *Report of the Commission; Parliamentary Proceedings*, 2006. The portion of Netaji's mortal remains kept in the Murti home was brought back to India in March 2006, in consultation with Netaji's daughter Anita, and the prime minister of India was informed of this development. The urn preserved in Tokyo's Renko-ji temple has not yet (as of 2010) been brought back to India.
34. My conversations with Netaji's associates and numerous speeches and media interviews given by them. For Sisir Kumar Bose's criticism of the proponents of the "so-called mystery" surrounding Netaji's disappearance and the votaries of a "strange and spurious new Bose cult," see S. K. Bose, "Editor's Note," in Sisir Kumar Bose, ed., *Netaji and India's Freedom* (Calcutta: Netaji Research Bureau, 1975), p. vii.
35. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 35, 63.
36. "My Political Testament," Subhas Chandra Bose to the Governor of Bengal, November 26, 1940, in Subhas Chandra Bose, *The Alternative Leadership: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Collected Works*, vol. 10, ed. Sisir K. Bose and Sugata Bose (Calcutta: Netaji Research Bureau; Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004), p. 197.
37. Tendulkar, *Mahatma*, pp. 313–314.
38. Dilip Kumar Roy, *Netaji, the Man: Reminiscences* (Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, 1966), p. 147.
39. Tendulkar, *Mahatma*, p. 92.
40. K. T. John to S. R. Nathan, August 30, 2000. I am most grateful to President S. R. Nathan of Singapore for sending me a copy of this letter. S. R. Nathan to Sugata Bose, February 21, 2007 (in my possession).
41. A. C. N. Nambiar, who headed the Free India Center in Berlin after Bose's

(47)

From: Deputy Chief of Mission <dcm@indembjp.org>
Subject: Regarding RTI Application Forwarded by CPIO, MEA
Date: September 9, 2011 8:04:26 PM GMT+09:00
To: chandrachur@gmail.com
Cc: jsrti@mea.gov.in, dirchina <dirchina@mea.gov.in>, fscons@indembjp.org, amb@indembjp.org
► 2 Attachments, 200 KB

This has issued in consultation with Dir (EA).

Anub.

Info. pls.

Sach
09/09/11

d
12/9

Sh. Ghose has acknowledged receipt.

DCM

7

Dear Shri Ghose,

Please refer to your email addressed to First Secretary & Public Information Officer Ms. Sunita Narang in this Mission in connection with the information sought by you from the Ministry of External Affairs under the RTI Act of 2005 on "Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes and related matters".

The matter falls under the purview of the East Asia Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, which has since sent a consolidated reply (including the points transferred to this Mission) to the CPIO in the Ministry of External Affairs for onward transmission to you. You are requested to contact Shri Debraj Pradhan, Joint Secretary (RTI) & CPIO for the relevant information.

With regards.

Sanjay Panda
Sanjay Panda
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of India
Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 3262 1036
Fax: +81 3 3262 1273

Sach
12/9

CEP) - Seen
FSCP) & PLO
ATT(C&P)
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Begin forwarded message:

----- Original Message -----

From: chandrachur.ghose
To: hoc@indembjp.org ; sscons@indembjp.org
Cc: jsrti@mea.gov.in
Sent: Wednesday, September 07, 2011 6:48 PM
Subject: Regarding RTI Application Forwarded by CPIO, MEA

Ms. Sunita Narang
First Secretary(Cons & Pol)
Public Information Officer
Embassy of India, Tokyo, Japan

Dear Ms Narang

I am writing to you regarding my request for information to the Ministry of External Affairs under the RTI Act of 2005, part of which was forwarded by Shri Debraj Pradhan, (CPIO, Ministry of External Affairs) to you through his letter dated 27 July 2011 (please see attached). I am also attaching a copy of my original request to the MEA.

I have not received any communication from the Embassy till now and shall be grateful if you kindly provide me with the relevant information at the earliest.

Warm regards

Chandrachur Ghose
2D 94, Ridgewood Estate
DLF Phase IV
Gurgaon 122002
Haryana, India



[MEA Applica...pdf \(49.3 KB\)](#)

(48)

Most Immediate/

RTI Matter

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI



FAX.

No. RTI/551/593/2011

Dated: 27th July, 2011.

Office Memorandum

Subject: - Information sought under Right to Information Act, 2005.

Attached herewith is a copy of RTI application dated 12th July, 2011 (received on 25th July, 2011) of Shri Chandrachur Ghose of Gurgaon (Haryana) seeking information/certified copy regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes and related matters.

2. As the subject matter with regard to Points A, B & C are more closely connected with the functions of Embassy of India, Tokyo, Japan the RTI application under reference transferred to them under section 6(3) (ii) of the RTI Act 2005 for further necessary action in the matter.
3. The applicant has deposited requisite RTI fee of Rs. 10/-.

Encl..... as above

(Debraj Pradhan)
Joint Secretary (RTI)/CPIO

Public Information Officer
Embassy of India,
Tokyo, Japan.

Copy for information:

✓ Shri Chandrachur Ghose, 2D 94, Ridgewood Estate, DLF City, Phase - IV, Gurgaon - 122002 (Haryana) - with the request to contact the above mentioned CPIO for further information in the matter.

Most Immediate/
RTI Matter

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI



(49)

FAX

No. RTI/551/593/2011

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Office Memorandum

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Encl..... as above

(Debraj Pradhan)
Joint Secretary (RTI)/CPIO

✓ Public Information Officer
Embassy of India,
Tokyo, Japan.

Copy for information:

Shri Chandrachur Ghose, 2D 94, Ridgewood Estate, DLF City, Phase - IV, Gurgaon - 122002 (Haryana) - with the request to contact the above mentioned CPIO for further information in the matter.

I don't recall
receiving this by
air mail. Recd
by eip bag on 14/8/11
Pls. pu. on file
prev. correspon-
with Dir(SA)
on the subject.

24/8/11

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25/7/2014

Shri Debraj Pradhan
Joint Secretary (RTI) & CPIO
Ministry of External Affairs
Room No. 619, Akbar Bhavan,
New Delhi-110021
Phone No 24103310

12 July 2011

1 P.O.H.O. (1946) RTI/MEA/11 - Rs.10/-

Subject: Request for information under the Right to Information Act

Dear Sir

This is a request for information under the RTI Act, 2005.

In a recently published book *His Majesty's Opponent*, the author Sugata Bose, a member of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's family, has made the following claim regarding the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose kept in Japan and the family of Rama Murti, former president of the Indian Independence League in Tokyo:

1. "According to the Murti family, as an extra precaution, Rama Murti divided up the cremated remains and hid a portion in his home. This is stated by his nephew Anand J Murti in a signed affidavit attested by the Embassy of India in Tokyo, dated August 18, 2008."
2. "The portion of Netaji's mortal remains kept in the Murti home was brought back to India in March 2006, in consultation with Netaji's daughter Anita, and the prime minister of India was informed of this development."

Please find a photocopy of the relevant pages for your ready reference.

~~25/7/14~~ ~~25/7/14~~ On the basis of the foregoing, I wish to have authentic information on the following points:

- A. Kindly let me know if the above claims are factually correct; in case the dates mentioned are not correct but the claims are otherwise true, please let me know the correct dates
- B. Kindly provide me with a certified copy of the affidavit of Anand J Murti referred to above
- C. Since when has the Government of India been aware of the existence of the ashes specified above in the custody of Rama Murti's family? Have they ever been inspected by any Embassy official and when?
- D. Can the Government of India verify if these ashes are indeed part of the ashes kept at Renkoji temple?
- E. Please let me know whether the Ministry's permission was sought to bring back the ashes to India, and if yes, by whom? Did the Ministry grant or deny such permission, and on what basis?
- F. Kindly provide me with certified copies of all correspondence that might have taken place between the Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy in Tokyo and the family of Rama Murti and Anand J Murti, members of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's family and anyone else involved in this matter on this issue
- G. Kindly let me know if the then External Affairs Minister was aware of these developments.
- H. Please state who was the External Affairs Minister during the abovementioned period.

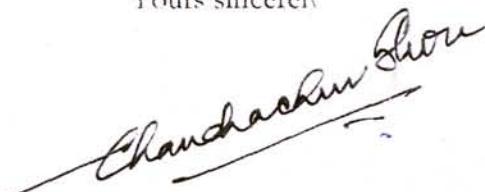
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26/7
As indicated
transfer.
26/7
Smt M*

(S)

- I. Kindly let me know Government of India's position vis-a-vis the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, i.e. whether the ashes are considered national property and whether the Government considers it appropriate that they should be brought back to India by certain individuals without informing public at large, especially as this has remained a highly sensitive issue.
- J. Kindly let me know if the Government of India is aware of the current location and status of the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose that were allegedly brought back to India in 2006. If yes, kindly provide me the relevant information.
- K. Kindly state whether the Government of India contemplates to take any action regarding these alleged ashes that were brought back to India

Please find enclosed a demand draft (No 298009) of Rs 10/- towards the application fee, drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer, Ministry of External Affairs, as specified in Circular No. F.10/9/2008-IR 05/12/2008 issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Yours sincerely



Chandrachur Ghose
2D 94 Ridgewood Estate
DLF City Phase IV
Gurgaon
122002

Ph. No. 9818457947

(52)

HIS MAJESTY'S OPPONENT

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND
INDIA'S STRUGGLE AGAINST EMPIRE

Sugata Bose

THE BELKNAP PRESS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London, England • 2011

(S3)

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45), *ibid.*, pp. 403–405;

1945, Wavell Papers, in
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Join the INA,” *The Or-*

, pp. 407–408.

salaya, Thailand, Indo-
ner parts of East Asia,

ia's Freedom Struggle,

p. 171–173.

A Soldier Remembers”
m,” *The Oracle*, 8, no. 1
nistry, in Sisir K. Bose,
asanga Subhaschandra,

972), p. 36.

(NRB), reproduced in

(NRB), reproduced in

5. S. A. Ayer, *Unto Him a Witness: The Story of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in East Asia* (Bombay: Thacker, 1951), pp. 78–79, 83.

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 83–86.

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 100, 103–105, 107–108.

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 110–113.

9. *Ibid.*, pp. 113–114.

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 114–115.

11. *Ibid.*, pp. 116–117. According to the Murti family, as an extra precaution, Rama Murti divided up the cremated remains and hid a portion in his home. This is stated by his nephew Anand I. Murti in a signed affidavit attested by the Embassy of India in Tokyo, dated August 18, 2008 (copy in my possession).

12. Ayer, *Unto Him a Witness*, pp. xiv, 117, 120–121, 125–130.

13. Shah Nawaz Khan and S. N. Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report* (New Delhi: Government of India, 1956), pp. 32–33. See also Appendix A to CSDIC (I) 2, Section Report 1089, on B1189: “The Last Movements of S. C. Bose (April–August 1945),” WO 208/3812 (TNA).

14. “Subhas Chandra Bose (a) Notes,” File 273/INA (NAI).

15. *Harijan*, April 7, 1946, written on March 30, 1946, from Uruli, and quoted in D. G. Tendulkar, *Mahatma: Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi*, vol. 7, 1945–1947 (New Delhi: Government of India, 1953), pp. 84–85.

16. Emilie Schenkl to Mrs. Woods, January 18, 1946 (NAI and NRB).

17. MSS. Eur. C785 (IOR, BL).

18. Ayer, *Unto Him a Witness*, p. 62.

19. Harin Shah, *Verdict from Formosa: The Gallant End of Netaji, Subhas Chandra Bose* (Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons, 1956), pp. 51–72.

20. “Statement of Yoshimi Tanevoshi, Captain (Medical) of the Imperial Japanese Army, with Regard to the Death of One Chandra Bose, Who Died at Taihoku, Formosa, on 18th Day of August 1945.” Stanley Gaol, Hong Kong, October 19, 1946, WO 208/3812 (TNA). Dr. Yoshimi repeated this testimony to the Netaji Inquiry Committee in 1956 and spoke on camera in Charles Bruce’s film *Enemy of Empire*, broadcast on the BBC in August 1995. See also Leonard A. Gordon, *Brothers against the Raj: A Biography of Indian Nationalists Sarat and Subhas Chandra Bose* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1990), pp. 541–543, 605.

21. See the images and commentary in Sumathi Ramaswamy, *The Goddess and the Nation* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2010), pp. 177–236; and in Maria Antonella Pelizzari, ed., *Traces of India* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003), pp. 54–55, 276, 288–289.

22. Annexure 21, Appendix 7, *Parliamentary Debates*, Fifth Session, 1952, p. 103.

23. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 1–4.

24. *Ibid.*, pp. 9–10, 14.

- (55)
25. Ibid., pp. 15–26. Kono, Sakai, and Nonogaki were interviewed again by the Khosla Commission in the early 1970s and by Leonard A. Gordon in 1979 in the presence of Netaji's daughter Anita. See Gordon, *Brothers against the Raj*, pp. 539–543, 740–741.
 26. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 29–30. Full text of Juichi Nakamura's testimony (NRB).
 27. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 40–42; and Nakamura's testimony (NRB).
 28. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 67–68; Suresh Chandra Bose, *Dissentient Report* (Calcutta: Subarna Prakasani, 1956). For a criticism of the dissenting report, see Gordon, *Brothers against the Raj*, p. 606.
 29. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 24, 35, 50.
 30. Ibid., p. 61, quoting 1 Corinthians 15:55.
 31. G. D. Khosla, *Report of the One-Man Commission of Inquiry into the Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose* (New Delhi: Government of India, 1977), pp. 123–125.
 32. Manoj Mukherjee, interview with *Star Ananda News* (February 2010); Mukherjee commission to Sugata Bose, October 4, 2002 (in my possession).
 33. Manoj Mukherjee, *Report of the Commission*; Parliamentary Proceedings, 2006. The portion of Netaji's mortal remains kept in the Murti home was brought back to India in March 2006, in consultation with Netaji's daughter Anita, and the prime minister of India was informed of this development. The urn preserved in Tokyo's Renko-ji temple has not yet (as of 2010) been brought back to India.
 34. My conversations with Netaji's associates and numerous speeches and media interviews given by them. For Sisir Kumar Bose's criticism of the proponents of the "so-called mystery" surrounding Netaji's disappearance and the votaries of a "strange and spurious new Bose cult," see S. K. Bose, "Editor's Note," in Sisir Kumar Bose, ed., *Netaji and India's Freedom* (Calcutta: Netaji Research Bureau, 1975), p. vii.
 35. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 35, 63.
 36. "My Political Testament," Subhas Chandra Bose to the Governor of Bengal, November 26, 1940, in Subhas Chandra Bose, *The Alternative Leadership: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Collected Works*, vol. 10, ed. Sisir K. Bose and Sugata Bose (Calcutta: Netaji Research Bureau; Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004), p. 197.
 37. Tendulkar, *Mahatma*, pp. 313–314.
 38. Dilip Kumar Roy, *Netaji, the Man: Reminiscences* (Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1966), p. 147.
 39. Tendulkar, *Mahatma*, p. 92.
 40. K. T. John to S. R. Nathan, August 30, 2000. I am most grateful to President S. R. Nathan of Singapore for sending me a copy of this letter. S. R. Nathan to Sugata Bose, February 21, 2007 (in my possession).
 41. A. C. N. Nambiar, who headed the Free India Center in Berlin after Bose's

(56)

~~SECRET~~

Embassy of India
Tokyo

Sub: Memorial Service for Netaji at Renkoji Temple

I attended the 67th Memorial Service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose held at the Renkoji Temple on 18 August 2011. The Memorial Service was attended by about 80-100 invitees, including Mr. Hiroshi Hirabayashi, President of the Japan-India Association (accompanied by Mr. Yuji Hara, Senior Director of JIA), several members of the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Academy (mostly in the 70-80 age group), some academicians, researchers and a few members of the local Indian community and Japanese well-wishers. A flower basket sent across by former Prime Minister Mr. Yoshiro Mori on behalf of the Japan-India Association was prominently displayed on the altar.

2. The Memorial Service was conducted by the Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple, Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki. Following the prayers, Rev. Mochizuki addressed the gathering. He utilized the occasion to reiterate his determination to devote himself to the duty assigned to him to take care of Netaji's ashes at the Renkoji Temple as his father-in-law had done over the years. In his words, "Sixty-six years ago, the then Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple, my father-in-law's father, had accepted the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I believe the Chief Priest was entrusted with this responsibility as the chosen disciple of Buddha. So devoted was he to his assigned duty that often he held the urn containing the ashes in his arms to protect it from being stolen. After him, my predecessor Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, my father-in-law, also protected the ashes for a period of 30 years. From him I have inherited this responsibility which I have been discharging with a strong determination. While I wholeheartedly dedicate myself to this duty, I also believe that the day will come when we will be able to return the ashes to India. Until that day, I reiterate my strong resolve to protect the ashes in the Renkoji Temple."

4. I left the temple immediately after the Memorial Service that lasted for 45 minutes.

For information and record.



(Sanjay Panda)
Deputy Chief of Mission
26 August 2011

Ambassador

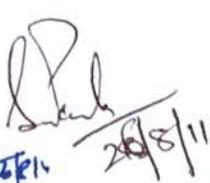
Mr. Shankar

alok prasad

26/6

DGM

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26/8/11

CCP
Pol Sec.

(57)

Letter to Ambassador from Renkoji Temple Chief Monk Kyozen Mochizuki

Subject; Invitation to the 67th Anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Demise

Date and time: 13:00~, Thursday, 18 August 2011

Venue: Renkoji Temple, 3-30-20, Wada, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, 166-0012

Tel: 03-3311-7832

- Light meal will be provided after the memorial service.
- RSVP by attached postcard by 10 August

"On the 67th anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's demise, Renkoji Temple will organize a memorial service to offer tribute to the hero of the independence of India. We would like to humbly ask you to share your valuable time with us to pray for the repose of Netaji's soul."

I suppose you or somebody else will attend. Pl. give our standard response.

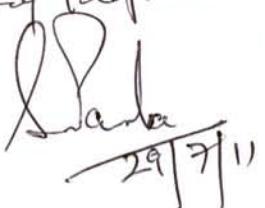
DCAF

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26/7

Discussed with Amb.

I will be attending.

Pl. convey telephonically.


Tsuboiya-san
29/7/11

Tsuboiya-san

ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース忌のご案内

合掌 時下ご清栄の段、大慶に存じます。

さて、本年も蓮光寺主催により、インド独立運動の英雄、ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース英靈のご命日に、その遺徳を讃え追善の誠を捧げる法要を厳修致します。

時節柄ご多忙とは存じますが、ご参詣頂きご冥福をお祈り下さい
ようご案内申し上げます。

再拝

記



一一、日時 八月十八日（木）午後一時より

一、場所 蓮光寺本堂 住所 杉並区和田二丁目二〇一〇

電話 ○三一三三一一一七八三三二

◎法要終了後に軽食を用意してございますので、ご予定下さい。

◎八月十日までに出席の有無をお知らせ下さいますようお願い申し上げ
ます。

蓮光寺

住職 望月 教善

(59)

d 11/8
DIA 7
Ranjan 12/8/11
(LP) b
ATT&D)

Netaji's driver claims he can't have died in plane crash

TNN | Aug 11, 2011, 12.59PM IST

Khao Sok N.P., Thailand : www.limestonekaketours.com - Rainforest and Lake Tours Adventure for all ages & interests

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VARANASI: While a number of books were published on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and committee and commissions set up to solve his mystery, a living witness and close companion of Netaji was never contacted by anyone.

Nizamuddin, a 107-year-old man who claims to be the driver of Netaji in Azad Hind Fauj (AHF), lives in Islampura, Bilariyaganj, in Azamgarh district. He claims to have spent four years with Netaji after joining the AHF in 1942. The TOI team also visited him sometime back. Recently the volunteers of a local organisation also went to his place to honour him.

Nizamuddin was also sure that Netaji was not killed in the plane crash in 1945. "How can it be possible when I had dropped him by the car on the banks of Sitangpur river near the border of Burma and Thailand about three-four months after the incident of plane crash?" he wondered. He has no idea what happened after he dropped Bose on the riverbank. He said that he insisted to accompany Netaji, but he was commanded to return with a promise of meeting again in Independent India.

But, he recalled his meeting with Swami, a close associate of Netaji, over 10 years ago. Swami was in regular touch with Netaji. According to the repatriation certificate issued in favour of Nizamuddin, Swami (full name SV Swami) was the chairman of the Relief and Repatriation Council, Ex Azad Hind Fauj and Allied Organisation, Rangoon. It was the only document Nizamuddin has with him that shows his association with AHF.

In 1969, he returned to India with his family and settled at his ancestral house in Dhakwa village. Later, he shifted to Islampura.



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Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Memorial Indo Japan

ORGANISER: **B. S. DESHMUKH**

E-mail : B.S.Deshmukhjapan@gmail.com

Date : 30.05.2011

To,

Shri Patangrao Kadamb
Van Mantri
Maharashtra.

May like to see pls.

DCAF Info. pl. Paravita 22/6
S. P. S. 22/6/11

Amb.

l
20/6

l
20/6

F3 (PT)

Att(8)

Sub : 66th Death Anniversary of Netaji Subhaschandra Bose

Respected Sir,

We are arranging the program of Netaji Subhaschandra Bose's 66th Death Anniversary on date 18th August 2011 at Yashwantrao Chavan Hall, fort, Mumbai, India for which I intended to invite you as Chief Guest. And also persons from all parties along with other important personalities. Netaji Subhaschandra Bose's daughter also coming from Germany to attain this program. All other businessman & media people also attaining this grace occasion.

I will be highly obliged if you could spare some time of this program. Please give us the confirmation for the same.

Venue:

Yashwantrao Chavan Bhagrab
Opp Sachivalaya, Fort
Mumbai

Date - 18 August 2011

Time - 6.30pm

Thanking You

Sincerely Yours,

B-S. Deshmukh

(B. S. Deshmukh)

President - Friends of India Society International - Japan
Working President - Dr. Subhas Chandra Bose Memorial Indo-Japan
Contact (M) : Indian - +91 8805329686, Tokyo - 00818020091404

JAPAN

Shiroganedai,
5-13-26, Mansion 303,
Minato Ku, Tokyo - Japan
Mob. : 00818020091404
Phone : (03) 34404593

INDIA

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INDIA

225/226, Raghuleela Mall,
1st Floor, Near Poinsar Depo,
Kandivali (West), Mumbai - 400 067
Tel. : +91-22-28637428,
Fax : +91-22-28619682
Mob. : +91-8805329686



(61)

WORLD PEACE CENTRE (ALANDI)

Maharashtra Academy of Engineering and Educational Research's
MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
 Pune, India.



UNESCO Chair for
 Human Rights, Democracy, Peace & Tolerance
 Wadi Peace Centre (Alandi) Pune, India

Prof. Dr. Vishwanath D. Karad
 Founder - President & UNESCO Chair Holder

Ref. No. WPC/Music/254/11

Dated: 20th May 2011

To,

Hon'ble Mr. Yoshiaki TAKAKI
 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
 Govt. of Japan, Tokyo, Japan

Subject : Establishment of "Vishwashanti Sangeet Academy (World Peace Music Academy)" at Rajbaug near Pune, Maharashtra, India

Respected Sir,

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that an International Standard / World Class Music Academy viz. "Vishwashanti Sangeet Academy" is being established at Rajbaug, Pune, Maharashtra, India, devoted to the noble cause of promoting the "Culture of Peace through Music".

This "Vishwashanti Sangeet Academy, Pune, India" is being founded under the aegis of World Peace Centre (Alandi), MAEER's MIT, Pune, India. A Booklet giving brief information about World Peace Centre (Alandi) and its activities is enclosed herewith for your reference.

The main aim and the very objective of this "Vishwashanti Sangeet Academy" is to educate, train and nurture talented and potential aspirants of music from the world over and turn them into World Class Musicians/vocalists. Some of the top most scholars and exponents of music, including vocalists, instrumentalists, composers and other maestros not just from India, but also from the entire world, will be closely associated with this Academy. These Great Masters will provide the necessary education, training and guidance along with opportunities for further research in the field of music to those men and women who would like devote their entire life for the cause of music, with an appropriate understanding of the very fundamental and the original resonating sound called "NAADBRAHMA" i.e. "AUM" a "Universal Word", denoting the "Ultimate Truth", which emanated at the BIRTH OF THE UNIVERSE.

The Academy also aims to establish a co-relation between Science and Spirituality of Music in order to experience its Divinity and attain Peace of Mind.

Your Excellency, as a part of this Vishwashanti Sangeet Academy, we plan to establish a permanent "World Class Museum" of the Musical Instruments from the various countries of the world. Our Institution, viz. MIT, Pune has already developed a very unique infrastructure with Seven (7) buildings each with a dome, depicting the Seven (7) Musical Notes of the octave, which will accommodate this World Class Museum along with the necessary Audio-Video and other allied facilities.



(62)

Sir, you are fully aware that every country has its own geography, history, culture and traditions including Fine Art and Music, reflecting the "Time-tested Value System" of the Country. Each country has contributed to the development and enrichment of Music throughout the world and certainly your country has contributed its own share through its traditional and folk music along with its own unique musical instruments.

These musical instruments normally include traditional folk instruments as well as the contemporary ones and project the cultural image of the country.

This world class museum of "Vishwashanti Sangeet Academy" will exhibit the most unique musical instruments of each country along with the relevant information about the use of these instruments, their history, origin and the science behind them, along with the names of the renowned musicians associated with these instruments.

We also plan to establish an extensive library solely devoted to the field of Music. This will help in better interaction amongst the various countries of the world in the field of music through the medium of these instruments. It will also help the visitors to the museum to understand and appreciate the "Universality of Music" as displayed by these instruments.

Sir, I sincerely hope and feel confident that Your Excellency will understand and appreciate the very noble Mission undertaken by our Institution to promote the "CULTURE OF PEACE IN THE WORLD THROUGH MUSIC".

On behalf of the Body of Trustees and Management of WORLD PEACE CENTRE (ALANDI), MAEER'S MIT, PUNE, INDIA - A Charitable Institution, I would like to earnestly appeal and request Your Excellency to kindly use your authority and help us by making available all the musical instruments that are traditionally associated with your country by way of DONATION / GIFT along with all the necessary information as stated above, the relevant literature and any published matter in this regard. The same shall be prominently acknowledged and displayed in the museum.

This noble gesture of donating musical instruments of your country along with the relevant information will certainly help in projecting the "Universality of Music" and it will also help in enhancing the Image and Achievements of your country in the "WORLD OF MUSIC."

Sir, if you require any further information, please feel free to write back to us.

Eagerly awaiting your positive response in this regard.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Vishwanath D. Karad
President, World Peace Centre (Alandi)
MAEER's MIT, Pune, India

(63)

SAKAL TIMES: Dt: 17/08/10

Alandi centre to bring Netaji's remains to India

Claimed to be in Japan, aim is for a Ganges immersion

REPORTER

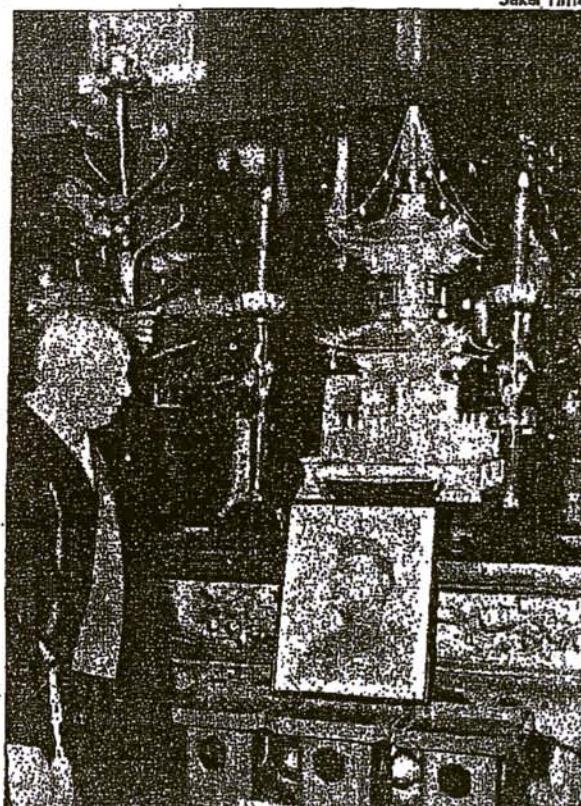
reporters@sakaltimes.com

Pune: World Peace Centre (Alandi) and MAEER's MIT President Dr Vishwanath Karad and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Memorial, Indo-Japan Association President B S Deshmukh on Monday announced their plans to bring back the last remains of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, who was one of the most dynamic leaders of the Indian freedom movement.

Claimed to be enshrined in Renkoji Temple in Tokyo, Japan by three generations of the temple's priests since 1945, they hope to bring back the remains to be immersed in the Ganges river.

August 18 will be observed as Netaji's 65th death anniversary, and Japanese businessmen and directors of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Memorial Kazuo Kaneko and Jen Kurosaki expressed their wish for Netaji's ashes to be brought back to his home country for the last rites as per Japanese customs.

"We will be meeting political leaders of both countries to form a committee with members from Japan and India to bring back Netaji's last remains to In-



Sakal Times

REST IN PEACE: A priest oversees Netaji's remains at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo, where they are kept since he died in 1945.

dia. We wish to bring these back by Independence Day next year, and immerse them in the Ganga on his 66th death anniversary," said Deshmukh, who is a businessman and has been living in Japan for 40 years now.

Answering queries over

the mystery that shrouds Netaji's death, Deshmukh said that leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, A B Vajpayee, Sushilkumar Shinde among others have visited the temple, making these claims authentic.



(64)

From: Deputy Chief of Mission <dcm@indembjp.org>
Subject: RTI query
Date: August 9, 2011 1:59:16 PM GMT+09:00
To: dirchina <dirchina@mea.gov.in>

Dear Sandeep,

Reference your fax message of 28 July seeking this Mission's inputs on the RTI query on Netaji's ashes and related matters. Our subsequent telecon on the subject also refers. Presume EA Division is handling this on the lines discussed.

Best.

Sanjay

Sanjay Panda
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of India
Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 3262 1036
Fax: +81 3 3262 1273

2
7
S
Panda
9/8/11
C(Pol./CC)-info. Su 9/8/11
Att (Pol.) - file .



(65)

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
 NEW DELHI
Government of India
South Block, New Delhi 110 011

FAX MESSAGE

From: Sandeep Chakravorty, Director (East Asia), MEA

No. 4293/JS(EA)/2011

Date: 28.07.2011

To: Shri Sanjay Panda, DCM, Tokyo

We have received an RTI query No. RTI/551/593/2011 dated 2011 of Shri Chandrachur Ghose seeking information regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ashes and related matters.

Grateful if Mission can share any information available with it regarding this matter.

warmest regards,


 (Sandeep Chakravorty)
 Director (China/EA)
 Tel: 011-2301 2536
 Fax: 011-2301 6514
 E-mail: dirchina@mea.gov.in

(66)

575/11

1954

25/2

2011
25/07/2011

Shri Debjit Pradhan
 Joint Secretary (RTI) & CPIO
 Ministry of External Affairs
 Room No. 619, Akbar Bhavan,
 New Delhi-110021
 Phone No 24103310

12 July 2011

1 P.O.W. (1946) RTI/MEM/11 - A-10-

Subject: Request for information under the Right to Information Act

Dear Sir

This is a request for information under the RTI Act, 2005.

In a recently published book *His Majesty's Opponent*, the author Sugata Bose, a member of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's family, has made the following claim regarding the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose kept in Japan and the family of Rama Murti, former president of the Indian Independence League in Tokyo:

1. "According to the Murti family, as an extra precaution, Rama Murti divided up the cremated remains and hid a portion in his home. This is stated by his nephew Anand J Murti in a signed affidavit attested by the Embassy of India in Tokyo, dated August 18, 2008."
2. "The portion of Netaji's mortal remains kept in the Murti home was brought back to India in March-2006, in-consultation with Netaji's daughter Anita, and the prime minister of India was informed of this development."

Please find a photocopy of the relevant pages for your ready reference.

- 25/7/11
DCAT/2
followed
Read earlier?
Pl check
26/7*
- In basis of the foregoing, I wish to have authentic information on the following points:
- A. Kindly let me know if the above claims are factually correct; in case the dates mentioned are not correct but the claims are otherwise true, please let me know the correct dates
 - B. Kindly provide me with a certified copy of the affidavit of Anand J Murti referred to above
 - C. Since when has the Government of India has been aware of the existence of the ashes specified above in the custody of Rama Murti's family? Have they ever been inspected by any Embassy official and when?
 - D. Can the Government of India verify if these ashes are indeed part of the ashes kept at Renkoji temple?
 - E. Please let me know whether the Ministry's permission was sought to bring back the ashes to India, and if yes, by whom? Did the Ministry grant or deny such permission, and on what basis?
 - F. Kindly provide me with certified copies of all correspondence that might have taken place between the Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy in Tokyo and the family of Rama Murti and Anand J Murti, members of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's family and anyone else involved in this matter on this issue
 - G. Kindly let me know if the then External Affairs Minister was aware of these developments.
 - H. Please state who was the External Affairs Minister during the abovementioned period.
- as indicated
transferred
26/7*

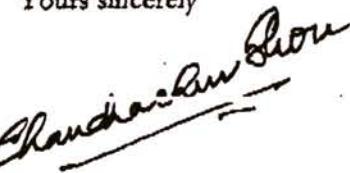
Smt M

(67)

- I. Kindly let me know Government of India's position vis-à-vis the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, i.e. whether the ashes are considered national property and whether the Government considers it appropriate that they should be brought back to India by certain individuals without informing public at large, especially as this has remained a highly sensitive issue. MHA
- J. Kindly let me know if the Government of India is aware of the current location and status of the alleged ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose that were allegedly brought back to India in 2006. If yes, kindly provide me the relevant information. MHA
- K. Kindly state whether the Government of India contemplates to take any action regarding these alleged ashes that were brought back to India MHA

Please find enclosed a demand draft (No 298009) of Rs 10/- towards the application fee, drawn in favour of the Accounts Officer, Ministry of External Affairs, as specified in Circular No. F.10/9/2008-IR 05/12/2008 issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Yours sincerely



Chandrachur Ghose
2D 94 Ridgewood Estate
DLF City Phase IV
Gurgaon
122002

Ph. No. 9818457947

(B)

HIS MAJESTY'S OPPONENT

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND
INDIA'S STRUGGLE AGAINST EMPIRE

Sugata Bose

THE BELKNAP PRESS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
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(69)

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government—1919-1947. I. Title.

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(70)

Notes to Pages 295–305

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on: HMG, 1970–1983),Join the INA," *The Or-*, pp. 407–408.
Malaya, Thailand, Indo-
ner parts of East Asia,

Netaji's Freedom Struggle,

p. 171–173.
A Soldier Remembers"m," *The Oracle*, 8, no. 1

nistry, in Sisir K. Bose,

asanga Subhaschandra,

972), p. 36.
(NRB), reproduced in

(NRB), reproduced in

Notes to Pages 306–315

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5. S. A. Ayer, *Unto Him a Witness: The Story of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in East Asia* (Bombay: Thacker, 1951), pp. 78–79, 83.6. *Ibid.*, pp. 83–86.7. *Ibid.*, pp. 100; 103–105, 107–108.8. *Ibid.*, pp. 110–113.9. *Ibid.*, pp. 113–114.10. *Ibid.*, pp. 114–115.11. *Ibid.*, pp. 116–117. According to the Murti family, as an extra precaution, Rama Murti divided up the cremated remains and hid a portion in his home. This is stated by his nephew Anand J. Murti in a signed affidavit attested by the Embassy of India in Tokyo, dated August 18, 2008 (copy in my possession).12. Ayer, *Unto Him a Witness*, pp. xiv, 117, 120–121, 125–130.13. Shah Nawaz Khan and S. N. Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report* (New Delhi: Government of India, 1956), pp. 32–33. See also Appendix A to CSDIC (I) 2, Section Report 1089, on B1189: "The Last Movements of S. C. Bose (April–August 1945)," WC 208/3812 (TNA).

14. "Subhas Chandra Bose (a) Notes," File 273/INA (NAI).

15. *Harijan*, April 7, 1946, written on March 30, 1946, from Uruli, and quoted in D. G. Tendulkar, *Mahatma: Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi*, vol. 7, 1945–1947 (New Delhi: Government of India, 1953), pp. 84–85.

16. Emilie Schenkl to Mrs. Woods, January 18, 1946 (NAI and NRB).

17. MSS. Eur. C785 (IOR, BL).

18. Ayer, *Unto Him a Witness*, p. 62.19. Harin Shah, *Verdict from Formosa: The Gallant End of Netaji, Subhas Chandra Bose* (Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons, 1956), pp. 51–72.20. "Statement of Yoshimi Taneyoshi, Captain (Medical) of the Imperial Japanese Army, with Regard to the Death of One Chandra Bose, Who Died at Taihoku, Formosa, on 18th Day of August 1945," Stanley Gaol, Hong Kong, October 19, 1946, WO 208/3812 (TNA). Dr. Yoshimi repeated this testimony to the Netaji Inquiry Committee in 1956 and spoke on camera in Charles Bruce's film *Enemy of Empire*, broadcast on the BBC in August 1995. See also Leonard A. Gordon, *Brothers against the Raj: A Biography of Indian Nationalists Sarat and Subhas Chandra Bose* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1990), pp. 541–543, 605.21. See the images and commentary in Sunithi Ramaswamy, *The Goddess and the Nation* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2010), pp. 177–236; and in Maria Antonella Pelizzari, ed., *Traces of India* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003), pp. 54–55, 276, 288–289.22. Annexure 21, Appendix 7, *Parliamentary Debates*, Fifth Session, 1952, p. 103.23. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 1–4.24. *Ibid.*, pp. 9–10, 14.

(71)

25. Ibid., pp. 15-26. Kono, Sakai, and Nonogaki were interviewed again by the Khosla Commission in the early 1970s and by Leonard A. Gordon in 1979 in the presence of Netaji's daughter Anita. See Gordon, *Brothers against the Raj*, pp. 539-543, 740-741.
26. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 29-30. Full text of Juichi Nakamura's testimony (NRB).
27. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 40-42; and Nakamura's testimony (NRB).
28. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 67-68; Suresh Chandra Bose, *Dissentient Report* (Calcutta: Subarna Prakasani, 1956). For a criticism of the dissenting report, see Gordon, *Brothers against the Raj*, p. 606.
29. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 24, 35, 50.
30. Ibid., p. 61, quoting 1 Corinthians 15:55.
31. G. D. Khosla, *Report of the One-Man Commission of Inquiry into the Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose* (New Delhi: Government of India, 1977), pp. 123-125.
32. Manoj Mukherjee, interview with *Star Ananda News* (February 2010); Mukherjee commission to Sugata Bose, October 4, 2002 (in my possession).
33. Manoj Mukherjee, *Report of the Commission; Parliamentary Proceedings*, 2006. The portion of Netaji's mortal remains kept in the Murti home was brought back to India in March 2006, in consultation with Netaji's daughter Anita, and the prime minister of India was informed of this development. The urn preserved in Tokyo's Renko-ji temple has not yet (as of 2010) been brought back to India.
34. My conversations with Netaji's associates and numerous speeches and media interviews given by them. For Sisir Kumar Bose's criticism of the proponents of the "so-called mystery" surrounding Netaji's disappearance and the votaries of a "strange and spurious new Bose cult," see S. K. Bose, "Editor's Note," in Sisir Kumar Bose, ed., *Netaji and India's Freedom* (Calcutta: Netaji Research Bureau, 1975), p. vii.
35. Khan and Maitra, *Netaji Inquiry Committee Report*, pp. 35, 63.
36. "My Political Testament," Subhas Chandra Bose to the Governor of Bengal, November 26, 1940, in Subhas Chandra Bose, *The Alternative Leadership: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Collected Works*, vol. 10, ed. Sisir K. Bose and Sugata Bose (Calcutta: Netaji Research Bureau; Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004), p. 197.
37. Tendulkar, *Mahatma*, pp. 313-314.
38. Dilip Kumar Roy, *Netaji, the Man: Reminiscences* (Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1966), p. 147.
39. Tendulkar, *Mahatma*, p. 92.
40. K. T. John to S. R. Nathan, August 30, 2000. I am most grateful to President S. R. Nathan of Singapore for sending me a copy of this letter. S. R. Nathan to Sugata Bose, February 21, 2002 (in my possession).
41. A. C. N. Nambiar, who headed the Free India Center in Berlin after Bose's

(72)

Embassy General

From: "V.D Karad" <vdkarad@mitpune.com>
To: <indembjp@gol.com>
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2011 3:49 PM
Subject: An Earnest Appeal

20/6
discussed with Amb.
The matter is
sub-judice. No
response warranted
at this stage.

To,
H.E. Ambassador
Indian Ambassador in Japan
Tokyo, Japan

Respected Sir,

You may also be aware that a Memorial to one of India's greatest freedom fighters Bharat Ratna Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has been set up in Tokyo, Japan many years ago.

You may also be aware that the birth anniversary of Netaji falls on 18th August. This Anniversary is celebrated throughout India with great fervor each year by many institutions including government and private.

During these programs, rich tributes are paid to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose through speeches and various films available from his life time. Sadly, it has been observed that very few people in India know about the existence of this Subhash Chandra Bose Memorial in Tokyo, Japan, where an urn containing his remains has been kept. It is our desire that more and more people in India should know about the existence of this memorial and what has been displayed in the memorial.

As such, we would like to request your honour to kindly permit us to shoot a video film in the memorial for the benefit of the millions of Indians, who deeply revere and respect the Late Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

This film can be displayed at the various functions where he is birth anniversary is celebrated each year and can be kept as a treasured memento of the sacred memories of one of the most noble sons of Mother India.

Awaiting your positive response in this regard.

Thanking you.

With warm regard.

Yours

S. Deshmukh

(73)

CONFIDENTIAL

(74)

Dec. 10, 2010

Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki, the Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple, telephoned me today. According to him, an Indian gentleman named Mr. Deshmukh called on him at the temple in November this year, and expressed his intention to stage a kind of campaign for the return of Chandra Bose's ashes to India. He attended a memorial service in honor of Bose in India in August, 2010.

Mr. Deshmukh has been in Japan in the last 40 years, and is planning to return to India. He advised Rev. Mochizuki to deliver a speech at a seminar to be organized in India. ||'A'

Rev. Mochizuki told me that he did not make any comment. He just wanted to inform about this to us.

Telchuk

May like to see pls.

R
Lop/12

Action taken. (Conveyed thru. Deshmukh)

Dcm
- For info. pls.
- 'A' may not be appropriate.
We could advise Rev.
Mochizuki against
accepting the invitation.
For orders. Dcm

Ques. 14/12
FSCR)-info. 14/12/10
ATT(Dot)-file

Q Should stay in touch with
Gurukar or all cult contacts.
Thank him for informing us.

Seljal 13/12

Attn. Rev. Mochizuki 13/12/10
Attn. needs to be advised to
cease all communication
with private individuals or his contacts
raise, or accept their proposals. Ge

(25)

(G)

FAX送信のご案内

平成22年12月10日

送信枚数: この用紙を含めて2枚

送信先

インド大使館 武内孝子様

3234-4866

発信元 蓮光寺 〒166-0012 杉並区和田3-30-20

TEL 03-3311-7832 FAX 03-3316-7751

デジタル化の名刺と新聞のコピーです

よろしくお願い致します。Rev. KYOZEN MOCHI24K

B. S. DESHMUKH

* PRESIDENT - Deshmukh Co. Ltd.,
 * PRESIDENT - Friends of India Society International - Japan
 * ORGANISER - All India Sumo Association

Email : B.S.Deshmukhjapan@gmail.com

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- All India Sumo Association


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(9)

SAKAL TIMES: Dt: 17/08/10

Alandi centre to bring Netaji's remains to India

Claimed to be in Japan, aim is for a Ganges immersion

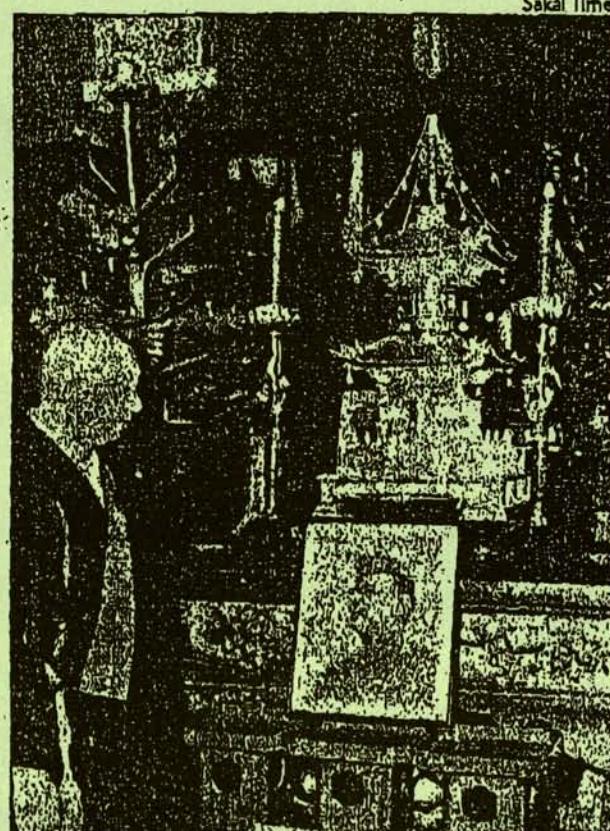
REPORTER

reporters@sakaltimes.com

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REST IN PEACE: A priest oversees Netaji's remains at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo, where they are kept since he died in 1945.

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Answering queries over

the mystery that shrouds Netaji's death, Deshmukh said that leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, A B Vajpayee, Sushilkumar Shinde among others have visited the temple, making these claims authentic.



(7)

Page 12, Vol. 107, No. 7 September, 2010
Monthly Journal of the Japan-India Association

Memorial Service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Hero who Led Indian Independence

On 18th of August, another hot day with summer sun scorched the air. About 100 people gathered at Renkoji Temple in Suginami ward to attend memorial service held by the chief priest, Kyozen Mochizuki. This day marked 66th anniversary of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He died in the plane crush on 18th of August in 1945 in Taiwan.

The alter was decorated with fresh flowers sent by JIA Chairman, Mr. Yoshiro Mori. From JIA, President Hirabayashi and Senior Director Hara attended the service. We had honor of receiving attendance by new Deputy Chief of Mission, Mr. Sanjay Panda from the Embassy of India to the memorial service. Many other came to remember Bose and prayed for early return of his remains to independent India as the Hero who led Indian Independence.

Bose's remains have been passed down and protected by the family of chief priest at Renkoji temple, from the late chief priest, Kyoei and previous chief priest, Nikko and to the current chief priest, Kyozen.

At the meeting held after the memorial, many people gathered to remember the great achievement of Chandra Bose. We were honored to have Mr. Tetsuro, the author of "hand-written memories of Okawa-juku an Institute to Great East Economy Research" which was donated to JIA, among the attendees.

7 (for record)

Panda
02/07/10
FSCD 02/07/10
Att (Pst.)

5. イベント紹介 Japan-India Events

◆ 最近のイベント ◆

◆インド独立の英雄—ネタジ スバス・チャンドラ・ボース忌 法要



8月18日(水)、今年も真夏の太陽が照り付ける大変暑い日でしたが、約100名の方が杉並区の蓮光寺本堂に参集され、望月教善住職の主宰による法要が営まれました。この日は、元インド国民会議派議長でインド国民軍の最高司令官であったネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース氏が、1945年8月18日飛行機事故により台湾で客死してから、66回目の命日に当たります。

祭壇には、森喜朗会長からの生花が供えられ、当協会からは平林理事長、原常務理事が参列しました。インド大使館からは、7月に帰国されたサンジャイ・バッタチャリヤ公使の後任のサンジャイ・パンダ首席公使が参列された他、多くの関係者が参列し、ご遺骨がインド独立の英雄としてインドにおいて手厚く葬られる日が来ることを祈願しました。

ボースのご遺骨は、蓮光寺の先々代ご住職の望月教榮上人以来、先代ご住職 望月日康上人、そして現在は望月教善住職が先々代のご遺志を受け継ぎご遺骨を預かっておられます。

法要後の懇親会では、今回当協会にも寄贈頂いた『東亞經濟調査局附屬研究所一手記で綴った大川塾』(P.14 新刊書紹介 参照)を出版された山本哲朗氏を始め多くの関係者が参加され、ボース氏の偉業を偲びました。

(79)

8月 25 日

- エイジアン・エイジ紙は、中国軍が最新鋭の CSS-5 弾道ミサイルをインドとの国境近辺へ配備途上であるとの米国防総省の報告書を受け、インド政府は実戦配備済みのアグニIIを中国との国境付近へ移動している旨報道。
- 訪印中のラスール・アフガニスタン外相とクリシュナ外相が会談し、両外相はアフガニスタンを中心アジアと南アジアを結ぶハブとするとのビジョンを共有する等を明記した共同声明を発出。

8月 26 日

- エイジアン・エイジ紙は、25日にスリランカのバジル・ラージャパクサ経済開発大臣が訪印し、クリシュナ外相らとの間で、スリランカ北・東部の復興・再建及び観光業を中心としたインドからの投資促進につき議論した旨報道。

8月 27 日

- タイムズ・オブ・インディア紙は、中国側との定期高官交流のため訪中予定であった北方司令官のジャスワル陸軍中将に対し、中国側が「係争地域を指揮する人間を歓迎することは困難である」旨伝達したのに対し、インド側はインド国防大学への講義を受講するために訪印予定であった中国軍当局の職員2名を渡航不許可とする対抗措置をとった旨報道。

8月 31 日

- クリシュナ外相は、下院においてパキスタンの洪水被害に関し2,000万ドルの追加支援を行う旨表明。

IV. 日印関係

8月 7 日

- 英字各紙は、日立とインド BGR エナジーが超臨界圧火力発電用タービン・発電機及びボイラーの製造及び販売のため合弁会社を2社設立する旨報道。

8月 19 日

- 英字各紙は、西日本環境エネルギー(九州電力子会社)とインド・オリエント・グリーン・パワーの合併でオリエント・エコ・エナジーを立ち上げ、バイオマス発電事業を行う旨報道。

8月 21 日

- 岡田外務大臣が21日から22日にかけてインドを訪問し、クリシュナ外相との間で第4回日インド外相間戦略対話を実施した他、シン首相表敬、アルワリア計画委員会副委員長やラメシュ環境・森林大臣との会談等を実施。

(80)

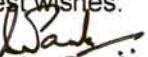
dcm

From: "dcm" <dcm@indembjp.org>
To: "dirchina" <dirchina@mea.gov.in>
Cc: "jsea1" <jsea@mea.gov.in>; "Paramita Tripathi" <fspol@indembjp.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 02, 2010 6:09 PM
Subject: Re: Ashes of Netaji

Dear Sandeep,

We are surprised to see the news report, which appears far-fetched, and even some elements are quite imagery or baseless.

Best wishes.


 Sanjay Panda
 Deputy Chief of Mission
 Embassy of India
 Tokyo
 Ph: 00-81-3-32621036
 Fax: 00-81-3-32621273

7
 1
 2/9
 fspol 2/9
 Attn (Pd.)

2 | ---- Original Message ----

From: [dirchina](#)
To: [dcm](#) ; [amb.tokyo](#)
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2010 9:59 PM
Subject: Ashes of Netaji

DCM from Dir (EA)

Please refer enclosed news item which appeared in the Times of India, Pune edition recently. The report inter alia states that Netaji's ashes will be brought to India by the next independence day and that the Japanese Government has permitted Pune based World Peace Centre to take possession of Netaji's ashes for bringing them to India. The report mentions Maharashtra businessman Balasaheb Deshmukh as being instrumental in this arrangement. It also cites the names of two Japanese nationals Kazuo Kaneko and Gen Kurosaki who apparently are in charge of Netaji's ashes in Tokyo. As court case is coming up in the Kolkata High Court on Monday, 6 September 2010 on the subject in which Government of India is a respondent, Mission may urgently convey its views on the veracity of the report.

Best regards,

Sandeep Chakravorty
 Director (East Asia)

(81)

Subject: Ashes of Netaji

To: dcm <dcm@indembjp.org>, amb.tokyo <amb.tokyo@mea.gov.in>

attachment.jpg (685kB)

Date: 01-09-10 09:56 PM

From: dirchina <dirchina@mea.gov.in>

DCM from Dir (EA)

Please refer enclosed news item which appeared in the Times of India, Pune edition recently. The report inter alia states that Netaji's ashes will be brought to India by the next independence day and that the Japanese Government has permitted Pune based World Peace Centre to take possession of Netaji's ashes for bringing them to India. The report mentions Maharashtra businessman Balasaheb Deshmukh as being instrumental in this arrangement. It also cites the names of two Japanese nationals Kazuo Kaneko and Gen Kurosaki who apparently are in charge of Netaji's ashes in Tokyo. As court case is coming up in the Kolkata High Court on Monday, 6 September 2010 on the subject in which Government of India is a respondent, Mission may urgently convey its views on the veracity of the report.

Best regards,

Sandeep Chakravorty
Director (East Asia)

Pls reply. Report
appears far fetched & some
elements
are quite imaginary or baseless
being

DJK Reply issued.
1/9

10 Sep 01 12:55

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p. 1

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01/9/10

(62)

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Kind Attn. Shri R.K. Tyagi

JSSCVO

KIND ATTN: K.MURALIDHARAN
DEPUTY SECRETARY (SECURITY)

EJ Image, 1688x1233 pixels) - Scaled (43%)

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=2&ik=1522ec5b9ed...>

Netaji's ashes to be brought to city by next Independence Day

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Pune: City-based World Peace Centre (WPC) will bring the ashes of freedom fighter and Azad Hind Sena founder Subhash Chandra Bose, who sought Japan's assistance for India's freedom movement during World War II, to Pune by the next Independence Day.

The centre has received clearance from the Union government through Indo-Japan association and the ashes that are currently in Tokyo's Netaji Subhash Chandra Memorial will be handed over to the WPC by the next Independence Day.

Addressing a news conference here on Monday Vishwanath Karan, chairman of World Peace Centre, said, "We have communicated with Kazuo Kaneko and Gen Kuroski, who look after the Bose



A file photo of Subhash Chandra Bose during his visit to Pune

Memorial in Japan. The procedure for official transfer of the ashes to the centre has been initiated with

the help of Maharashtra businessman Balasaheb Deshmukh, who is in Japan since the past three decades. Homage will be paid at the Red Fort in New Delhi and the ashes would be deposited in the Ganga river on August 18 next year." Bose was killed on August 18 in Japan during the end of WW-II.

Deshmukh, who was also present for the news conference, said, "I will be assisting the WPC to bring Bose's ashes to his own country and perform the last rituals. Bose has a daughter from his German wife, who is currently in Germany. Attempts to contact her failed. Since she is the only successor of the Indian leader, we need her consent to perform the last rituals. Meanwhile, the Japanese government has permitted the WPC to initiate the procedure to bring back the ashes."

Pl. put up
B/S, check up from
MOA.

Director (EA) may kindly see.

Jyoti Shinde
01/9

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USC (Adv)

Director (EA)

S-56/Dcm/2010
29/10

S-60/AM 8/10
1/9

(B3)

SECRET

Embassy of India
Tokyo

Sub: Memorial Service for Netaji at Renkoji Temple

I attended the 66th Memorial Service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose held at the Renkoji Temple on 18 August 2010. The Memorial Service was attended by about 60 invitees, including Mr. Hiroshi Hirabayashi, President of the Japan-India Association (accompanied by Mr. Yuji Hara, Senior Director of JIA), several members of the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Academy (mostly in the 70-80 age group), some academicians, researchers and a few members of the local Indian community and Japanese well-wishers. Prominent among the academicians was Mr. Mukesh Williams, former lecturer at St. Stephens College and presently a senior faculty member at the Keio University, who is writing a book on Netaji. Also present were Mr. Masato Toyota, a researcher on Indian culture at Rikkyo University, and a freelance Bangladeshi journalist-cum-researcher Probir Bikash Sarker. A flower basket sent across by Mr. Yoshiro Mori on behalf of the Japan-India Association was prominently displayed on the altar.

2. The Memorial Service was conducted by the Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple, Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki. Following the prayers, Rev. Mochizuki addressed the gathering. Addressing me as the "Chief Guest", he expressed his gratitude for my presence at the ceremony and thanked the Indian Embassy for its "support".

3. Significantly, Rev. Mochizuki chose the occasion to reiterate his determination to devote himself to the duty assigned to him to take care of Netaji's ashes at the Renkoji Temple as his father-in-law had done over the years. In his words, "*Sixty-five years have passed since Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose passed away, but we still have vivid memories of this great soul. I assumed the post of the Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple a year ago from my father-in-law Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, who had been taking great care in keeping the ashes at the Temple. He devoted himself to this Mission with strong determination. On this day, as we commemorate the 66th anniversary of the passing away of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, I would like to express my strong resolve to dedicate myself to this duty. My father-in-law's picture placed on the altar will continue to remind me of my responsibility.*"

4. I left the temple immediately after the Memorial Service that lasted for 45 minutes.

For information and record.


(Sanjay Panda)
Deputy Chief of Mission
19 August 2010

Ambassador

Khalil 1/5

P-29
FSCP
Asstt(PA)-PA
29/8/10

(64)

Invitation for memorial service in honor of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

A memorial service in honor of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, India's freedom fighter, organized by the Renkkoji Temple will be held on August 18, the anniversary of his death, at the temple. I shall be grateful if you could kindly attend the service.

From Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki,
Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple

Date/Time August 18, 2010 from 1300

Venue The main hall of the Renkoji Temple

Address 3-30-20, Wada, Suginami Word, Tokyo

Tel. No. 03 3311 7832

After a Buddhist ceremony, snacks are served.

RSVP: August 10, 2010

For information ph
Parasita 3/8

DGM
T Thaler.

3/8
FCCT
4/8

b1

ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース忌のご案内

合掌 時下ご清栄の段、大慶に存じます。

さて、本年も蓮光寺主催により、インド独立運動の英雄、ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース英靈の一命日に、その遺徳を讃え追善の誠を捧げる法要を厳修致します。

時節柄ご多忙とは存じますが、ご参詣頂きご冥福をお祈り下さいますようご案内申し上げます。

再拝

記

一一、日時 八月十八日（水）午後一時より
場所 蓮光寺本堂 住所 杉並区和田三一三〇一—〇

電話 ○三一三三一一一七八三二一

◎法要終了後に軽食を用意してございますので、ご予定下さい。

◎八月十日までに出席の有無をお知らせ下さいますようお願い申し上げます。

蓮光寺

住職 望月 教善

八月十八日・スバヌ・チャンドラ・ボース六十六回忌法要

御出席 () 名



御欠席

御住所

御芳名

御電話番号

郵便番号

1 6 6 0 0 1 2



Nippon 50
日本郵便

東京都杉並区和田
二一三〇一二〇

蓮光寺御中



1 0 2 0 0 7 4

(87)

東京都千代田区九段南二二一一

印度大使館
政治部

一等書記官

スリニワス様



日 月 年
平成

頂光山蓮光寺

〒166-0012 東京都杉並区和田3-30-20
電話 (03) 3311-7832

(BB)

Invitation to a memorial service for late C. Bose

Date/Time Aug. 18, 2009 from 1300hours
Venue The Renkoji Temple

I shall be grateful if you could also give a prayer to late Nichiko Mochizuki who died on May 9, 2009.

for info. pls.
June
27/7

DGM I shall attend
Jim

DCM attended.
H
19/8/09

pol.

ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース忌のご案内

合掌 時下ご清栄の段、大慶に存じます。

さて、本年も蓮光寺主催により、インド独立運動の英雄、ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース英靈のご命日に、その遺徳を讃え追善の誠を捧げる法要を厳修致します。

時節柄ご多忙とは存じますが、ご参詣頂きご冥福をお祈り下さいます
ようご案内申し上げます。

尚、当山第二十九世望月教榮上人の遺志を受け継ぎ、御遺骨を格護された第三十世望月日康上人が去る五月九日に遷化、六月二十四日に本葬儀を當みました。併せてご回向いただければ幸甚に存じます。
 再拝

記

一、日 時 八月十八日(火)午後一時より

一、場 所 蓮光寺本堂 住所 杉並区和田二-二〇一-〇

電話 ○三一三三一一一七八三三一

◎法要終了後に軽食を用意してございますので、ご予定下さい。

◎八月十日までに出席の有無をお知らせ下さいますようお願い申し上げます。

蓮光寺

住職 望月 教善

The Sankei Shimbun (September 14)

Serial: Looking after Bose's Remains (1st Installment)

Another Side of the Japan-India Exchange

Renko-ji, a four-hundred-fifteen-year-old temple, stands near lush-green "Sanshi-no Mori Park" in Suginami-ward. It was September 15, 1945. Two weeks had passed since Commander of the Allied Forces Douglas MacArthur landed in Japan. Japanese people were anxiously watching how the Allied forces was going to govern Japan. At eight o'clock in the morning, one monk came to Renko-ji, and asked Chief Priest Kyoei Mochizuki if the temple could hold a funeral for one deceased person, saying his request had been declined by some other temples already.

The deceased was Subhas Chandra Bose. In 1943, Bose, an independent activist, established the Provisional Government of Free India, with a support from the Hideki Tojo administration, and later made a declaration of war against England and France.

Chief Priest Kyoei described the encounter as follows; "I immediately accepted the request, because souls have no border, and I also felt it was a Buddhist priest's duty to hold a memorial service for the repose of the soul." "Mr. Bose died from an injury caused by a plane crash." Bose's death was reported on August 23, eight days after the end of the World War II. According to a record made by one accident survivor, Bose's death occurred in the following situation. At around 2:00 PM, on August 18, a passenger plane with Bose on board had an engine trouble immediately after it took off from Taipei, and crashed into flames. Bose suffered from severe burn injuries, and died at a hospital in Taipei during the night of the same day. One Indian aide testified Bose's "dying words" were as follows; "Tell people of India to keep on fighting for India's independence. India will gain its freedom."

<<Bose is from the region now called "Orissa Pradesh." He participated in Mahatma Gandhi's resistance against the British, and later became a chairman of the Indian National Congress. After the World War II broke out, Bose went to Germany and had a talk with Hitler. When Japan started fighting against the US and the UK, he traveled to Japan by submarine. Bose also participated in the Japanese army's Imphal Operations, as the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India and the Supreme Commander of the People's Army of India. >>

His remains were cremated in Taipei, and a crate with his bones was secretly transferred to his colleagues in Tokyo. One of them, who lived in Suginami Ward, started looking for a temple. At 8:00 PM, September 18, 1945, Bose's funeral was held quietly at Renko-ji.

Sixty-four years has passed since then. Bose's remains are still kept in the Main Hall of the temple. Renko-ji held a memorial service for Bose on August 18, the anniversary of his death. After the ceremony, Chief Priest Kyo Mochizuki said a few words. "I'm the third generation to protect Mr. Bose's bones. I understand it is difficult to return his bones to India. But..." The chief priest seemed

to echo the sentiment of his preceding generations, who tried so hard to return the bones to India. The ceremony was attended by approximately fifty participants, but they were mostly Japanese; those who were part of the Imperial Army or their offsprings, and scholars were there. Only a handful of Indians were seen.

As India's rapid growth continues, there's a growing interest on India in Japan. However, not many people are aware of the fact that Bose's remains are kept in Japan. Bose's remains seem to be a starting point of the Post-WWII Japan-India relationship. By shedding a light on them, I would like to consider in what way we should further pursue the Japan-India relationship

The Sankei Shimbun (September 21)

Serial: Looking after Bose's Remains (2nd Installment)

Another Side of the Japan-India Exchange

Four years after the end of World War II, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru sent an elephant to Japanese children. "This is a gift from Indian children to Japanese children... Please think of the elephant as a messenger of love and friendship." Nehru was so enthusiastic about this elephant that he gave her his daughter's name, "Indira." During the World War II, Ueno Zoo had to kill the three elephants they had. Hearing about Japanese children's wish to see elephants again, Nehru thought of sending them the surprise gift. Nehru talked to Japanese children in his "Message to Japanese children"; "I would like children of India and Japan to contribute to the peace and corporation of Asia and of the world when you grow up." In the following year, a movable zoo went around seventeen cities of Japan to please children in local areas. Indira was children's favorite. The number of visitors amounted to 2.39 million. India and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1952.

Renko-ji, the temple that is keeping the remains of Chandra Bose, followed a totally different post-WW II history. Chief Monk Kyoei Mochizuki later wrote; "I was exhausted mentally and physically, day and night. My fatigue interfered with my duties." Several attempts were made to steal the remains. The Embassy of India in Tokyo had informed the temple there were some villains attempting to make money out of the remains. "Some Indians banged at the gate in the middle of the night. It was scary." His daughter-in-law still remembers what her father-in-law told her. Monk Kyoei even held the crate in his arms while he slept.

"What should I do with the remains?" Monk Kyoei decided to write to Prime Minister Nehru. According to a record made by Monk Kyoei, an employee of the Indian Embassy hand-delivered a letter from the prime minister to the temple; "Thank you for all your efforts." The employee asked the monk to keep it a secret, and also to keep the remains for a while, as there was nobody else they can trust.

Prime Minister Nehru's first visit to Japan was in 1957. It was decided the prime minister would visit Ueno Zoo and Renko-ji. On October 13, Prime Minister Nehru met with Monk Kyoei at Renko-ji. However, there was no concrete statement on the remains. The message card the prime minister gave to the temple only contains the following words; "May Buddha's teaching bring peace to the human-beings." There was no reference to Bose. Why did Nehru avoid referring to Bose? Nehru's visit to Renko-ji marked a moment when the official side and the hidden side of Japan-India exchange crossed. It was also a moment when the obstacle created by the politics to the return of the remains became visible.

The Sankei Shimbun (September 28, 2009)

Serial: Looking after Bose's Remains (3rd Installment)

Another Side of the Japan-India Exchange

"The victory of Japan was a beacon of hope to Asia.... As a boy, I received the news with deep emotion." Chandra Bose looked back at the impact Japan's victory of the Japan-Russo War had given India during his speech at the Hibiya Kokaido Hall in Tokyo, on November 14, 1943. Jawaharlal Nehru also reminisced about the war; "How I was excited to hear the news... Asia prevailed over Europe."

The Japan-India Association was established in the year that preceded the start of the Japan-Russo War. Former Prime Minister Shigenobu Ohkuma chaired the association from 1906 to 1922. The association was supported by Eiichi Shibusawa, the so-called father of Japanese capitalism. As Professor Takeshi Fujii of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies points out; "the Japan-India relationship meant the Japan-Britain relationship." Bose and Nehru were excited about the victory of Asia, but the very victory was supported by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. For Ohkuma and Shibusawa, the premise of the Japan-India relationship was the British rule over India.

Nehru and Bose later confronted each other within the INC over the independence movement. Nehru wanted to follow Mahatma Gandhi's satyagraha, but Bose called for armed struggle. Bose took the INC presidency away from Nehru in 1938, but due to Gandhi's comeback, he was eventually forced out of the party.

The situation surrounding the Japan-India Association was also changing. The Japan-Anglo Alliance was terminated in 1922. In the early Showa Period, the association made an about-turn when the Japan-Anglo relationship started to deteriorate. In 1942, the association's words in its journal instigated Indians with the following words: "India's independence or the liberation of East Asia can only be achieved through force!"

According to a journal published by the association, Bose, accompanied by an interpreter, passionately spoke for one and a half hours. He had recently established the Provisional Government of Free India. Two years later, Bose's armed battles came to end at the same time with Japan's defeat in the WWII.

India's independence was brought forth by satyagrahi. However, Nehru continued to hold complex feelings against his political enemy even long after the report of Bose's plane crash death.

According to Mr. Tapan Banerjee, a scholar specializing in Chandra Bose, Nehru never referred to Bose for more than ten years, and also instructed radio stations not to broadcast any information on Bose. In Bengal, which is Bose's hometown, many people did not believe that Bose's death had been caused by a plane crash, and even pointed out Nehru fear of Bose's strong influence. Nehru died in 1964. However, his death did not facilitate the return of Bose's remains kept at Renko-ji. The so-called "Nehru-Gandhi Dynasty" was to follow.

The Sankei Shimbun (October 5, 2009)

Serial: Looking after Bose's Remains (4th Installment)

Another Side of the Japan-India Exchange

Mr. Saichiro Misumi, the 93-year-old advisor to the Indo-Japan Association has met with both Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Misumi has been a member of the association from 1933, and was a senior director until three years ago. When Bose came to Japan in 1943, Mr. Misumi paid a courtesy call to him at the Imperial Hotel. "Bose really was a politician. As soon as we met, he hugged me so tight that I could hear his heartbeat. He didn't let go of me. That's how he greeted people."

There was a real contrast between Bose and Nehru. "When I shook hands with Nehru, he didn't grip my hand. He just held out his hand. It was as if he had given me a great honor by permitting me to shake his hand. He had a certain scholar-like imposing air. However, Nehru, who was emotionally moved by Japan's victory of the Japan-Russo War in his youth, was always generous in his support for Japan's post-war recovery. Four years after the end of the World War II, the first prime minister of India gave a gift of elephant to Japanese children. It's been thirty-four years since the prime minister gave the elephant his own daughter's name, and sent it to Ueno Zoo. Indira the Elephant that symbolized the post-WW II Japan-India relationship, died of old age in 1983. The Indian government immediately decided to send another elephant. The project was initiated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who has inherited her father's spirit.

After the WW II, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru permitted his nation to export iron ore to war-defeated Japan, when no other country chose to do so. The iron ore from India supported Japan's economic growth. After achieving economic recovery, Japan provided its first yen loan to India in 1958. However, after signing the Japan-US Security Treaty amid the Cold War in 1960, Japan started to follow pro-US policies. On the other hand, India, after fighting a large-scale border conflict with China in 1962, leaned towards pro-Soviet policies. Due to this difference, the political and economic relationship between the two nations dwindled.

"She would always say 'Ohayo-gozaimasu' clearly and nicely before we shook hands. She was always

(94)

smiling. The way she shook hands with me was always warm. She loved Japan and its spirituality." Mr. Misumi reminisced about PM Indira Gandhi, who was the prime minister of India for more than fifteen years between the 1960's and the 1980's. PM Gandhi also actively supported a project for sending Japanese trainees to India, which started in 1971. Many of its members were teachers. Mr. Misumi made a proposal to the prime minister; "if teachers go to India, they can teach their students about India after returning to Japan." The prime minister promised to fully support the project.

In 1972, 181 members of the project paid a courtesy call to PM Gandhi in India. The Japanese side asked the prime minister if she could kindly shake hands with them. After a moment's hesitation, the prime minister accepted the request with a smile and shook hands with all the 181 members. However this training program came to its end after a decade. Some cultural exchanges on dance and music were held, but they were not influential enough to create a boom. PM Gandhi was assassinated by a Sikh in 1984 at the age of sixty-six, one year after Indira the Elephant died.

In 1980, a "Silk Road Boom" occurred in Japan. Due to China's policies of reform and of opening doors, Japanese people became highly interested in China. In the meantime, the Japan-Indo exchange entered its "winter season," and not only political and economic exchanges but also social exchanges stagnated.

These factors of the time added to the difficulty in the efforts to return Bose's remains kept at Renko-ji to India.

~~SECRET~~

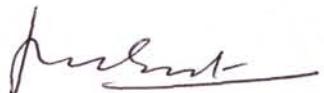
(GS)

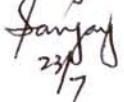
**Embassy of India
Tokyo**

The newly appointed Chief Priest of Renkoji temple, Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki met me today in Chancery. It was a courtesy visit to thank the Embassy for attending the funeral services of the former Chief Priest Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki.

He handed over an invitation addressed to the Ambassador for the August 18 service for Netaji to be held in Renkoji. He said that the invitation is generally sent by post every year but since he was coming to the Embassy, he brought it personally this time.

For information Pls.


(Prashant Pise)
C(Pol & HOC)
July 22, 2009

I could attend as personal
practice. C(P) could meet them
earlier ~~as per~~ practice.

23/7

DCM

✓ Ambassador

 23/7

 Sanjay
23/7

 
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蓮光山頂
寺

日

月

年

平成

〒166-0012 東京都杉並区和田3-30-20
電話(03)3311-7832

ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース忌のご案内

合掌 時下ご清栄の段、大慶に存じます。

さて、本年も蓮光寺主催により、インド独立運動の英雄、ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース英靈のご命日に、その遺徳を讃え追善の誠を捧げる法要を厳修致します。

時節柄ご多忙とは存じますが、ご参詣頂きご冥福をお祈り下さい
ようご案内申し上げます。

尚、当山第二十九世望月教榮上人の遺志を受け継ぎ、御遺骨を格護された第三十世望月日康上人が去る五月九日に遷化、六月二十四日に本葬儀を當みました。併せてご回向いただければ幸甚に存じます。

再拝

記

一、日 時 八月十八日(火)午後一時より

一、場 所 蓮光寺本堂 住所 杉並区和田二丁目二〇一

電話 ○三一三三二一七八三二

○法要終了後に軽食を用意してございますので、ご予定下さい。

○八月十日までに出席の有無をお知らせ下さいますようお願い申し上げます。

蓮光寺

住職 望月 教善

郵便はがき

1 6 6 0 0 1 2

東京都杉並区和田

三一三〇一二〇

達光寺御中



ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボース六十五回忌法要

御出席 ()

御欠席

御住所

御芳名

御電話番号

(97)

TO: H.E. Mr. Hemant Krishan Singh, Ambassador of India
From: Renkoji Temple

Re: 1. Invitation to the memorial service for Nichiko Shonin

Date: Wed 24 June, 2009

Rev. Mochizuki
Nichiko
Shonin

Time: 17:00hrs

Venue: 4F Chrysanthemum Room, Hilton Tokyo

RSVP: June 10

Re: 2. Notification of new appointment

Following the death of the 30th Junshoin Nichiko Mochizuk Shonin,
Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki is appointed Head Priest as a successor.

jushoin Rev. Kyozen
modizuki

I think it would be best for CIPR
to attend this. His spk.
His Dm
His find out his 8/6

How much time this
entire function will take

Discussed.
CIPR may pl attend

BB

9/6
CIPR attended on 24/6 at 1700hrs
Junk

CA

24/6

(93)

Late Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki

- 1941 Born as the 5th child of Rev. Kyoei Mochizuki, the then Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple
- 1955 Entered the priesthood
- 1957-1960 Studied at Minobusan High School
- 1964 Graduated from Rissho University, Dept. of Buddhism
- 1965 Buddhist name, Koshi, was given to him
- 1971 Get married
- 1973-1993 Worked for the Somuin Office of the Nichiren Sect.
- 1978 Appointed as the Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple
- 1983 Construction of the main hall of the Renkoji temple completed.
- 2002 Changed his name to 'Nichiko'
- 2009 He has passed away on May 9

*Please call late Nichiko Mochizuki 'Nochizuki Nichiko Shonin'

*Please call Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki 'Mochizuki Kyozen Go-Jyushoku'. Jurshoku means Chief Priest.

Mr. Pise's speech is not more than 10 minutes including interpretation.

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Embassy of India in Tokyo and my behalf, I express deep condolences on the sad demise of Mochizuki Nichiko Shonin. He was the Chief Priest of a venerable Renkoji temple for more than 30 years. His remarkable and distinguished services towards Renkoji, spanned over three decades, witnessed the landmark construction of the main hall of the temple.

We in India deeply value our civilizational links and close cultural ties with Japan. Exchanges between India and Japan are said to have begun in the 6th century when Buddhism was introduced to Japan. Indian culture, filtered through Buddhism, has had a great impact on Japanese culture, and this is a source of proximate cultural affinity and association between the two countries.

We now are making best efforts to further renew recognition of our rich and long history of cultural bonds linking India and Japan as well as to build and further consolidated friendly relations towards the future, which are based on the strong foundations of our close cultural ties of the yesteryear.

In this regard, I wish the very best to new Chief Priest Mochizuki Kyozen Go-Jyushoku.

Arigato Gozaimas.

(100)

Message from the Renkoji Temple

June 11, 2009

On June 11, late Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki's widow telephoned me about an official funeral for her late husband cum inauguration of her son-in law as chief priest of the Renkoji temple. She is grateful if the Ambassador could kindly attend the ceremony and deliver a speech. //

She is anxiously awaiting a reply.

T. Takeuchi

Phahsant Pise

* (考叢館)

6/24

Amb has asked C(P) to attend.

FM
"16

C(P) - Takenchi can convey

(101)

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From: Renkoji Temple

Re: 1. Invitation to the memorial service for Nichiko Shonin

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Venue: 4F Chrysanthemum Room, Hilton Tokyo

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Re: 2. Notification of new appointment

Following the death of the 30th Junshoin Nichiko Mochizuk Shonin,
Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki is appointed Head Priest as a successor.

Rev. Mochizuki passed away.

Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, the chief priest of the Renkoji temple, has passed away on May 9, 2009. He was 69. His widow, Mrs. Hiroko Mochizuki, telephoned me today. She did not disclose details of the situation surrounding around the death of her husband, including its cause. Funeral will be held according to the following:

- May 14 Funeral wake from 1800 hours at the Renkoji temple
- May 15 Private funeral from 1100 hours at the Renkoji temple
 to be attended by fellow Buddhist priests and supporters of
 the Renkoji Temple only
- June 24 or 26 Funeral ceremony (The date is not fixed yet.)

Mrs. Mochizuki said she is happy if the Embassy could kindly make following arrangements:

- 1) A funeral telegram addressed to the Renkoji Temple to be sent
before the wake on May 14
- 2) A flower basket (Florist: Tochigiya 3311 5993) to be sent before the wake
- 3) It will be great honor for the Renkoji temple, if the Ambassador could
kindly be present at the funeral service in June.

The Renkoji Temple

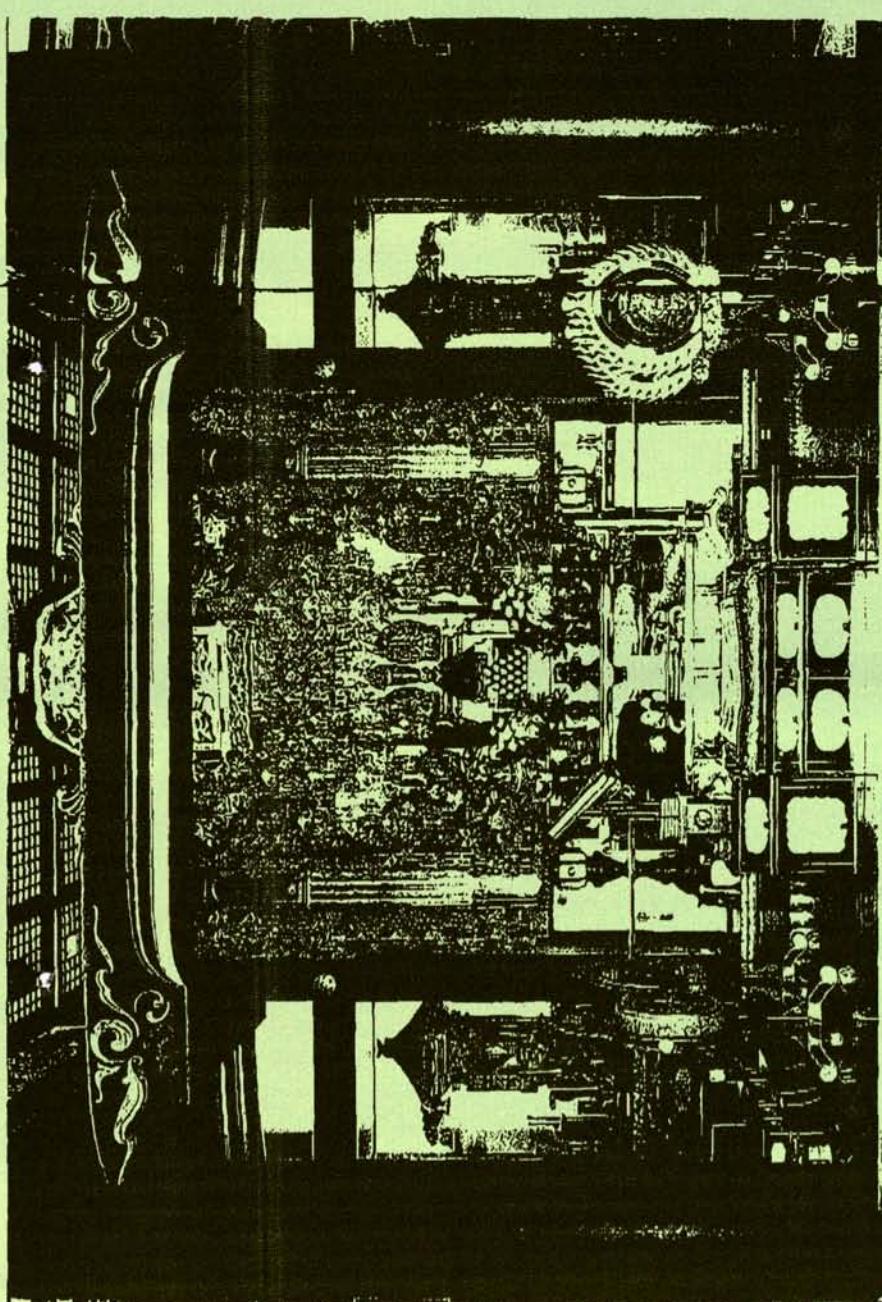
- Address: 3-30-20, Wada, Suginami-Ku, Tokyo 166-0012
Tel. 3311 7832
Chief mourner Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki (Husband of Rev. Mochizuki's
 second daughter)

開創と浅草への移転

蓮光寺は今から約四百年前の文禄二年（一五六四）、
函岡（ノ谷）現・中央区東日本橋の地に、日蓮宗の
寺として開創されました。時代は安土・桃山時代の後期
桃山を原の上に城に入つて四年目、例々御の合戦の六
年前（あります）。

開基は尊受院日智一人です。日智一人が日蓮
宗人に御作を依頼される大黒天に深く感心し、この手
を創建したところから、当初は「大黒山蓮光寺」と名じ
ました。日智一人は、元和二年（一六二六）十月十七
日、歿しました。

その後、函岡の寺地は御用地として召し上げられ、
文保九年（一六四四）、浅草新町（現・台東区浅草堂）
に寺地（丁二百八十坪）を購入して移転しました。この
地にもと葛府法祖の屋敷地でしたが、多くの寺院が
移転してきましたため、新町とよばれました。蓮光寺の
開創以来、白れ院・大宝寺・長遠寺・地藏院・妙福寺
など、多くの寺が生まなゐでいました。



木室内陣/The interior of the Main Hall

Founding and Transfer to Asakusa
Renkōji Temple was founded by Nippo Shonin (d. 1616) in 1594 in the Ryōgoku district of Edo (now the Chuo Ward of Tokyo) as a temple of the Nichiren sect. He founded it because he was deeply inspired by the statue of Daikokuten (the god Daikoku), a god of wealth and happiness and protector of Buddhism, held to be a work by Nichiren.

Subsequently the Ryōgoku site was taken over by the government and in exchange in 1644 the temple was given a new site in the area of Asakusa (now in Taitō's Taitō Ward). Because so many

temples moved there, it became known as Shintoranmachi (New Temple Town). Renkōji's head temple is Kionji in Minobu, Yamanashi Prefecture, but until early in the eighteenth century its head temple was Hokkeji in Himeion'ya, Edo. According to official documents, the great statue at the temple of the founder of the sect, Nichiren, was a work by the priest Nippo Shonin (1258-1341), a senior disciple of Nichiren. It was for years the treasure of Hokkeji. It is also recorded that when the later Nippon Shonin established Renkōji, this statue was presented to the temple, and he was appointed its head priest.

法華寺との関係

蓮光寺は、現在は身延山久遠寺を本寺として、その直
系となっていますが、江戸時代の中頃までは、神父行
の法華寺が本寺でした。

法華寺はもと大曾寺でしたが、鎌倉時代後期、日
蓮聖人門下の日源上人（静岡県磐田市大根寺圓山）によつて、日蓮宗に改められていました。
『御内寺法華寺』によれば、当時蓮光寺にあつた高僧
大吉碑像は、日蓮聖人の中老、日法上人の御作で、長
く法華寺の寺宝とされていました。そして、日智一人が
蓮光寺を開創したさい、この像を授けられ、法華寺本
の代表である頭職を中心つけられたと記されています。

なお、頭職をつとめていた頃には、寺中に開院院、
受經院、中立院、了達院という四つの功があつたと、
文政年間の記録『法華寺通志』に記されています。

さて、法華寺は江戸時代、不受不施派の根本とな
っていましたが、文政十一年（一八二八）、幕府によって
取りつぶされ、大吉寺に改めされました。

これにどもない、蓮光寺は同頃、他の
多くの本寺とともに身延山久遠寺山本
なりました。ときの住職は大出寺の圓智
連一人でした。日智一人は、元和二年（一
六二六）に住職となり、大吉寺へも入
り、八二七（一六二九）年に小寂しています。

(104)

(V)

07-06/DCM/09
12/5/09

THIS TELEGRAM WILL NOT BE PHOTOCOPIED, QUOTED OR DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE INDIA GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OR HEADQUARTERS OR RETRANSMITTED EVEN IN CIPHER OTHER THAN ONE TIME CIPHER SYSTEM WITHOUT BEING PARAPHRASED.

O.T.C.

~~SECRET~~

Telegram

C.S.No.09(OUT)

From : Indembassy Tokyo
To : Foreign New Delhi

DTG MAY 121635
DTT MAY 121700
YEAR 2009

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 09

Foreign Secretary from Ambassador. Personal.

Rev. NICHIKO MOCHIZUKI, Chief Priest of Renkoji temple, passed away on 9 May. His adopted son, Rev. KYOZEN MOCHIZUKI, visited the Embassy this afternoon to convey above and to request customary condolence message and wreath for private wake.

2. Rev. KYOZEN MOCHIZUKI informed that at the funeral service to be held in late June, he will announce his assumption of duties as the next Chief Priest of Renkoji. He also shared that it was the last wish of his late father that the ashes can some day be repatriated to India by GOI. Till that transpires, Rev. KYOZEN MOCHIZUKI reiterated that he will maintain his predecessor's commitment to look after the ashes.

Issued.

Sanjeev Kumar
(Sanjeev Kumar) 12/05/09
Cipher Assistant
12.05.2009

AMBASSADOR : DCM
2 cs.

Fajy
12/5

SECRET

Pal

(105)

Rev. Mochizuki passed away.

Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, the chief priest of the Renkoji temple, has passed away on May 9, 2009. He was 69. His widow, Mrs. Hiroko Mochizuki, telephoned me today. She did not disclose details of the situation surrounding around the death of her husband, including its cause. Funeral will be held according to the following:

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The Renkoji Temple

Address:	3-30-20, Wada, Suginami-Ku, Tokyo 166-0012
Tel.	3311 7832
Chief mourner	Rev. Kyozen Mochizuki (Husband of Rev. Mochizuki's second daughter)

(16)

インド大使 ヘーマント・クリシヤン・シン 閣下

現住職 堂月日康 五月九日 三時四十七分六十九歳にて遷化

しました

つきましては左記の日時にて密葬を相當ります

本葬は後日改めて御案内させて戴きます

記

密葬通夜 五月十四日(木)十八時より

密 葬 五月十五日(金)十一時より

蓮光寺本堂に於いて 杉並区和田三一三十一

電話〇三一三三一一七八三二

蓮光寺

OE-137/DCM
18/8

(107)

For official use only

E-Gram

No. OE-147/Amb/2008

Embassy of India
Tokyo
Office of Deputy Chief of Mission

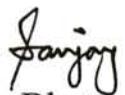
Priority: Immediate
File No. Tok/Pol/103/17/07
Addressed to: Shri Vijay Gokhale, JS (EA), MEA
Dated: 18 August, 2008
Repeated to:

W
19/8
Renkoji file

Joint Secretary (EA) from DCM

The Renkoji temple organized the 64th memorial service for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose today. It was attended by around 50 persons, including half a dozen elderly Japanese associated with Netaji, Suginami Ward Mayor Yamada and JIA President Ambassador Hirabayashi (who hoped that a part of the ashes be returned to India and a part be retained in Japan). JIA Chairman, former PM Mori sent a wreath.

2. The Chief Priest did not attend the ceremony but sent a written message reaffirming that he will continue to look after the ashes until they are returned to India. His designated successor, his son-in-law, also pledged that he will do his best to take care of the ashes.


(Sanjay Bhattacharyya)

(103)

Embassy of India
Tokyo

The Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple was concerned about the security of the ashes in case of burglary or theft. He suggested taking help of professionals to set up a secured system and sought our support. After our support was indicated to the Chief Priest, he contacted two security companies – Nihon Keibi Hosho and SECOM.

Nihon Keibi Hosho proposed only a monitoring system. On enquiry it conveyed its inability to provide structural security to prevent theft/burglary.

SECOM indicated its capability to provide a fire-proof safe which can be secured to the floor through a metal plate to prevent attempted burglary. Given the architectural constraints of having a structure exceeding 300 kgs., SECOM suggested an iron safe which can sustain a blow torch attack for 15 minutes. The monitoring devices to be put in place with alarm would be placed both in his office and residence.

SECOM has suggested installation of 10 fire sensors and 9 video monitors clustered into three parts with separate switches. Anybody entering the monitoring space will get the voice warning. At the same time, SECOM would send the security personnel who could arrive within 10 minutes and inform the police about the intrusion. In addition, an alarm will ring both at the office and residence of the priest when anybody attempts to violate the safe containing the ashes.

The size of the safe suggested is 70cmx56cmx59cm. Wall of the safe has a thickness of about 20cms. It will only hold the casket containing the ash. As the safe will not match with the ambience of the temple, it has been suggested to put an appropriate wooden structure covering the safe. As designing of that structure will take some time, the cost of erecting the structure over the safe may be put on actuals'. The priest has suggested to cover it up with appropriate cloth for the interim period.

The cost of the safe and its installation is Yen 239,000 (equivalent to US\$ 2000 approx.). Installation of the security system will cost Yen 350,000 (US\$ 3000 approx.) which includes the returnable security

deposit of Yen 70,000 (US\$ 600 approx.). The recurring annual fee for maintenance of the system comes out to US\$ 6000 approximately.

The total expenditure for installing the security system which can be done in 6 days and the maintenance cost for one year comes out to US\$ 11,000 with annual expenditure of US\$ 6,000.

In addition, we may need to incur additional expenditure to build a suitable structure to cover the same the sanction for which may be granted on actual basis.

(110)

(G)

110,3

Prof. Dr. Anita B. Pfaff

Haldenweg 23
 86391 Stadtbergen
 Germany
 Phone +49-821-434812
 Fax +49-821-438807
 Mobile +49-178-4348120

Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, Chief Priest
 Renkoji Temple
 3-30-20 Wada
 Suginamiku
 Tokyo
 Japan

Augsburg, July 16, 2007

Re: Return of the remains of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to India

Respected Reverend Mochizuki,

This letter is addressed to you personally at Dr. Kazuo Azuma's suggestion. Unfortunately I do not speak or write Japanese. Therefore I apologize for addressing you in English. A translation will be furnished, however.

As you are no doubt informed Dr. Azuma and Former Ambassador Noda from the Japanese-Indian Association contacted me in December 2006, asking me whether I would be willing to take charge of my father's, Subhas Chandra Bose's, remains after which you and your late father have looked in such exemplary fashion for so many years. Let me express my great regard and gratitude to you and your family for your dedication to this task. My husband and I were most impressed to visit the temple in 1979. I understand that since then the temple has undergone renovations. I have seen photographs taken by relatives and friends who visited since then and I am impressed. Since it was for all practical purposes impossible to have my father's remains transferred to India in the past, it was a great comfort for me and for my late mother to know that my father's remains were in your hands.

However, I can understand that you would also wish to be relieved of this burden after such a long time. Unfortunately the last Inquiry Commission into my father's death, the so-called Mookherji Commission, set up by the previous Indian government in 1999 has handed in a report stating that no documentary proof of my father's death in August 1945 could be found. Judge Mookherji therefore concluded that my father did not die in August 1945. Much to my distress some of the persons sharing this view are also members of my and my father's family as well as some dedicated devotees of my father. I would very much hope to convince them of the genuine nature of my father's remains in your temple, before we transfer the remains to India, so that they will either participate in a dignified ceremony or at least not interfere with such a ceremony. Therefore I had decided to attempt to have a DNA test of my father's remains performed, if technologically at all possible. Originally I had considered such a test unnecessary and inappropriate.

I understand that the test is most likely successful in extracting DNA from cremated remains by way of forensic DNA-testing methods. An expert would have to see the remains personally and select the bones most suitable for a test. Some of the German and Austrian laboratories have accumulated extensive experience in forensic DNA-work on account of analyses done for Ex-Yugoslavian victims after the war in Bosnia during the last decade. I would like to have them do the tests. However, for this I need your consent for the scientist from Germany to come to your

(11)

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AJX

Page 2 of letter by Anita Pfaff

temple and – after observing the required rites determined by your rules – select the suitable bone samples to take them to Germany. On account of the sceptics in India, who still do not believe in my father's death in August 1945 any investigation of this type should be carefully documented. A TV team that has been cooperating with me in the matter should – if at all acceptable for you – film the process of selection. Should you not want a stranger to do the film documentation my son who is a TV journalist himself could possibly do the filming. At this stage, however, I want no publicity of the DNA test at all, since I am afraid the opponents to the transfer of my father's remains to India would try to interfere and oppose such an undertaking.

I have informed the Prime Minister of India of my intention to take my father's remains to India after having a DNA test performed. I have also asked the Prime Minister to let me know, how the Government of India wishes and intends to be involved in the transfer ceremony. Since I have had no adverse reaction from the Prime Minister or other members of the Government of India for over a month after the receipt of my letter, I can safely assume that my intentions regarding the DNA-test and the transfer meet with the approval of the Indian Government.

Provided the German institute is able to extract DNA from my father's bones, which is not absolutely certain after a cremation, the result of the tests should be available within about two to four weeks. In this case the transfer of my father's remains to India could be possible maybe in autumn or winter of this year. Since this is also the Japanese-Indian friendship year and India's 60th anniversary of independence as well as the year of my father's 110th birthday, this would be a most auspicious time. However, on account of the time needed for preparation the schedule is tight.

My immediate family (husband and children) and I intend to travel to Japan to accompany the remains of my father to India. Should you consider it necessary I could also come along for the selection of the bones for testing. Prof. Sugata Bose, my nephew, has also offered to go on my behalf, if needed. Since my health has not been very good during the last year, I would prefer to make just one trip to Japan on the occasion of accompanying my father's remains from Japan to India.

I am looking forward to your response – preferable in advance by fax or E-mail.
Respectfully yours

Prof. Dr. Anita Pfaff

112

④

M. J.

差出人: アウグスブルク大学経済学部教授
Dr. Anita B. Pfaff

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Fax: +49 - 821 - 438807
携帯: +49 - 178 - 4348120

受取人:
東京都杉並区和田3-30-20
蓮光寺住職
望月 日康 様
JAPAN

アウグスブルク、2007年7月16日

件名: ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨のインドへの返還

尊師 望月様

この書状は、東カズオ博士のお薦めにより私が個人的に差し上げるものであります。あいにく私は日本語を話すことも書くこともできませんので、英文のお便りとなりますことをお許しください。翻訳を同封させていただきます。

おそらくお聞き及びのことと存じますが、2006年12月、東博士および元大使で、日印協会の野田氏よりご連絡があり、長年にわたり尊師と先代のご尊父があれほどまでにご立派な態度でお世話をされた父、スバス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨を自ら管理する意思があるかを問われました。ここに、これまでの尊師とご家族の皆様の献身的なお骨折りに対し、大いなる尊敬と感謝の意を表します。夫と私は1979年に蓮光寺を訪れ、非常に感銘を受けました。それ以後お寺の改修が行われたと伺っております。その後そちらを訪れた親戚や友人が撮影した写真を拝見し、その感を深めております。過去において、諸般の事情により父の遺骨をインドに持ち帰ることが全く不可能でしたから、亡き母や私にとって、父の遺骨が尊師のお手元にあることは大きな安心と慰めでした。

しかしながら私には、これほどまでに長い期間にわたる重荷から解放されたいと思われるお気持ちも理解できます。残念なことに、先のインド政府により1999年に派遣された前回の父の死因調査委員会、いわゆる Mookherji 委員会は、父の1945年8月死亡の書類による確認ができないという報告書を提出しています。判事 Mookherji は、それゆえ父が1945年8月に死亡していないという結論を下しています。

非常に悲しいことに、私や父の家族および父の熱狂的信奉者の中にもこのような意見の者がおります。インドに遺骨を返還する前に、貴寺に安置されている父の遺骨が本物であることを彼らにぜひとも証明し、厳かな儀式に参加するか、せめてそのような儀式の妨害をしないでくれることを望んでおります。そのため、技術的に可能であるなら、父の遺骨のDNAテストの実施を依頼することを決意いたしました。当初、そのようなテストは必要であり、適切ではないと考えておりました。

このテストは、火葬された遺骨からDNAを抽出する法医学的DNA方式を採用するのが、最も成功率が高いと聞いております。そのため専門家が自ら遺骨を見分し、テストに最も適しているお骨を選択する

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(G)

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必要があります。ドイツおよびオーストリアには、90年代のボスニア戦争後、旧ユーゴスラビアの被害者の分析実施のために、法医学的DNA検査において広範囲におよぶ経験を積んできた検査機関があります。

このような検査機関にテストを依頼する所存です。けれどもドイツから科学者が来寺し、そちらの慣習に従った規則や必要な儀式を遵守した後、適当なお骨の標本をドイツに持ち帰るには、尊師の許可が必要です。インドにおける、1945年8月の父の死亡をいまだに信じていない懐疑的な人々のため、この種の調査は注意深く記録されなければなりません。この問題に関しては、あるテレビ局のチームが協力してくれており、当然尊師が承認された場合のみですが、遺骨の選択プロセスを撮影することになります。

部外者によるフィルム・ドキュメンテーションを希望されない場合には、テレビジャーナリストである私の息子が撮影を担当することも可能です。しかしながら、現在の段階では、父の遺骨をインドに送ることに反対する人々が、このような試みを妨害し反対しようとする恐れがあるため、DNAテストについて公表するつもりは全くありません。

インドの首相には、DNAテストが実施された後、父の遺骨をインドに返還するつもりであることをお伝えしております。また首相にはインド政府が、どのような遺骨返還の儀式を望み、どのように参加するつもりであるのかもお知らせくださいようお願いいたしました。私の親書が送付されてから1ヶ月以上になりますが、インド首相または他の閣僚による反対の意思表示がありませんので、インド政府は、私の意図するDNAテストおよび遺骨の返還に関し、異存がないものと考えております。

父のお骨からDNAを抽出することが可能かどうかは、火葬の場合絶対に確実ではありませんが、可能であれば、約2週間から4週間以内に結果が明らかになります。この場合、父の遺骨の帰還はおそらく今年の秋か冬に可能となるでしょう。今年は日印友好年でもあり、インド独立60周年記念および父の生誕110年が重なるため、これが実現すれば非常にめでたい年となります。しかし、準備に時間がかかる厳しいスケジュールとなります。

私および近親の家族（夫と了供たち）は、父の遺骨のインド帰還に同行するため、日本を訪れる予定です。尊師が必要であるとお考えであれば、私自身がテストのためのお骨の選択の際に来日することも可能です。さらに、私の甥のスガタ・ボース教授も必要があれば、私のために出向いてくれると申し出ています。昨年は健康状態があまり思わしくありませんでしたので、私は父の遺骨を日本からインドに送る機会に一度だけ来日できればと思っております。

それではお返事を心よりお待ちいたしております（できれば、それを前もってファクスまたは電子メールでお送りいただければ幸甚です）。

Dr. アニータ・ブファフ 敬具
2007.01.01

~~Secret~~

TOK/Pol/103/17/07
Embassy of India
Tokyo

Prof. Sugata Bose, grand-nephew of Netaji Subash Chander Bose visited Renkoji on December 16, 2007. He was accompanied by Prof. Tansen Sen and Dr. Y. S. Rajan. Rev. Mochizuki of Renkoji was accompanied by his wife and son-in-law Kyosen. Suginami Mayor Hiroshi Yamada and three members from the Suginami Ward Assembly were also present. The meeting was arranged at the request of Prof. Bose. Interpreter Takeuchi accompanied Prof. Bose and has reported on the meeting as follows:-

2. Prof Bose expressed gratitude to Rev. Mochizuki for looking after Netaji's ashes. He urged him to look after it till the time is appropriate to take it back to India with full honours. He said it was regrettable that the Government of India refuses to accept the ashes are genuine and that there is some controversy on the issue.
3. Rev. Mochizuki introduced his son-in-law and said that he would take over the work of looking after the ashes in case something were to happen to him. Kyosen then assured Prof. Bose that he is prepared to assume the responsibility of looking after the ashes.
4. Mayor Yamada said (a) he wishes to set up a cooperative relationship between Suginami Central Library and Bose Research Institute in Kolkata (b) establish sister city relationship between Suginami and Kolkata (c) sought press guidance of what to say about Netaji's ashes during his forthcoming visit to India from December 22, 2007 and (d) sought support to install bust of Netaji in the Suginami Central Park.
5. Prof. Bose responded (a) the Institute would be happy to provide books and CDs (b) Kolkata is a large city; Suginami could explore relations with a locality in Kolkata connected with Netaji (c) the local Bengali channel titled "Akash" is controversial which Yamada needs to take note of, it is not necessary to show proof as there are many witnesses in Taipei and that they may conduct a DNA test in Japan or USA or Germany and (d) Suginami could raise funds for the bust which could be contributed to the Institute from which the Institute will be able to provide the bust.

SECRET

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6. Takeuchi noted that the health of Rev. Mochizuki has worsened considerably over time, that he appears to be paralyzed below his waist and was using a wheel-chair. She also suggested that the Embassy might consider sending some flowers to him, as per Japanese practice.

Sanjay

(Sanjay Bhattacharyya)
Deputy Chief of Mission
December 17, 2007

Ambassador

Pls send copy to JS(EA).

Sanjay

18/12

Sanjay

Sanjay
18/12

e/c

copy sent to JS(EA)

6/ST

(116)

RTI effect: Netaji papers to be released

SECRET OUT

- The documents contain communications to and from then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the chiefs of intelligence
- The 'top secret' papers were not allowed to be released as the Home Ministry felt they may lead to chaos
- But the CIC helped the ministry change its assessment



I don't think all the documents will be declassified. They will hold back the sensitive papers.

ANUJ DHAR, Mission Netaji

Aloke Tikku
New Delhi, November 4

THE GOVERNMENT is finally preparing to make public a selection of secret and controversial documents relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's reported death and subsequent events.

The documents include communications to and from then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the chiefs of intelligence, which had been given to the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee of 1956 and Justice G.D. Khosla Commission of 1970.

Both had concluded that Netaji died in an air crash in August 1945, a conclusion trashed by the Justice M.K. Mukherjee Commission in its November

2005 report.

The documents were never allowed to be made public for the next four decades. Till July, the Union Home Ministry also staved off attempts to release them under the Right To Information law saying the documents sought were voluminous, top secret in nature and may lead to chaos in the country if disclosed.

But a Central Information Commission decision in the same month has helped bring about the change in its assessment.

Officials said the Shivraj Patil-led Home Ministry had come around to the view that there really was no fear of a law and order problem if the secret docu-

ments were revealed.

Last week, Patil moved the Cabinet Committee of Political Affairs to seek a decision on releasing the files.

Sources said the committee was, in principle, inclined to make the documents public but had sought some clarifications from the bureaucracy before putting its seal of approval.

There were concerns that people may read parts of the communication out of context, which could result in a controversy that would necessarily have political overtones.

But the overall view was the worst that the Congress-led coalition government may have

to face was a controversy that would die a natural death.

But Anuj Dhar of Mission Netaji — the organisation that used the information law to seek access to the confidential Netaji papers — said he had his doubts if the ministry would declassify the whole lot comprising thousands of papers.

"They will hold back the sensitive papers," said Dhar who authored *Back from Dead: Inside the Subhas Bose Mystery*, questioning the official plane crash version.

He had obtained information from the government in Taiwan in 2003, which claimed that no plane carrying Netaji had ever crashed there.

atikku@hindustantimes.com



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The Indian **EXPRESS**

Yielding to Beijing

theindianexpress

Posted online: Monday, November 05, 2007 at 0000 hrs IST

The UPA government's decision to bar its ministers and officials from attending a felicitation of the Dalai Lama last week reinforces the growing perception that the Congress Party does not even pretend any more to star national interest. Having signalled its lack of political will to do what is "manifestly obvious", in Prime Minister Singh's words, on the nuclear question, the Congress appears to have succumbed to the CPM and Beijing on

No one denies Tibet's sensitive role in Sino-Indian relations. Nor the need for due deliberation in handling the presence in India. That, however, has been true since the Dalai Lama sought refuge in India from Chinese rule five decades ago. India has always argued that the Dalai Lama was a lot more than a political dissident. New insisted that the Dalai Lama is a spiritual leader widely revered in India. It is this fine but consequential nuance none other than Jawaharlal Nehru, that the Congress government has abandoned in decreeing against official Dalai Lama's function. The Congress's egregious error stands in contrast to the great dignity with which he conducted himself in India. Never once has he sought to undermine New Delhi's attempts to build good relations.

The betrayal of the Congress also comes amidst the Dalai Lama's recent effort to engage Beijing in a purposeful way on the Tibet question. New Delhi is surely aware that it is the Chinese Communist Party that has trashed all the concessions offered by the Tibetan negotiators and has stepped up vicious personal attacks on the Dalai Lama. The decision to boycott the Dalai Lama, then, can only be interpreted as a deliberate departure from the diplomatic norms established by Jawaharlal Nehru. That the Indian Communists have been more abusive than Beijing of the Dalai Lama is well-recorded. Their dithering on the nuclear deal, in the face of Left pressure at home and China's opposition abroad, is an error. Their shameful approach to the Dalai Lama is a sin of commission. If the Congress cannot safeguard its own precious inheritance from the Communists, any hope that it will defend national interest appears increasingly unrealistic.



The Indian EXPRESS

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atikku4.hindustantimes.com

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for info. p1.

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No. OE-22/Amb/2007
Embassy of India
Tokyo
Office of the Ambassador

14/81 DT

Priority Most Immediate
File No. Tok/Pol/103/17/07
Dated 13 August,2007
Addressed to: Shri Shivshankar Menon, Foreign Secretary, MEA
Reptd. to: Shri Vijay Gokhale, JS(EA), MEA

Dear Shankar,

Herewith text of letter addressed by Prof. Dr. Anita B. Pfaff to Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, Chief Priest of Renkoji Temple, which the latter has forwarded to me today.

2. The Chief Priest has also orally conveyed that he has not replied to this letter and will not deal with any private party, including family members of Netaji; he will deal in the matter only with the Government of India.

3. I await your guidance.

With best regards,

Hemant

(H. K. Singh)

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Prof. Dr. Anita B. Pfaff

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Fax +49-821-438807
Mobile +49-178-4348120

Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, Chief Priest
Renkoji Temple
3-30-20 Wada
Suginamiku
Tokyo
Japan

Augsburg, July 16, 2007

Re: Return of the remains of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to India

Respected Reverend Mochizuki,

This letter is addressed to you personally at Dr. Kazuo Azuma's suggestion. Unfortunately I do not speak or write Japanese. Therefore I apologize for addressing you in English. A translation will be furnished, however.

As you are no doubt informed Dr. Azuma and Former Ambassador Noda from the Japanese-Indian Association contacted me in December 2006, asking me whether I would be willing to take charge of my father's, Subhas Chandra Bose's, remains after which you and your late father have looked in such exemplary fashion for so many years. Let me express my great regard and gratitude to you and your family for your dedication to this task. My husband and I were most impressed to visit the temple in 1979. I understand that since then the temple has undergone renovations. I have seen photographs taken by relatives and friends who visited since then and I am impressed. Since it was for all practical purposes impossible to have my father's remains transferred to India in the past, it was a great comfort for me and for my late mother to know that my father's remains were in your hands.

However, I can understand that you would also wish to be relieved of this burden after such a long time. Unfortunately the last Inquiry Commission into my father's death, the so-called Mookherji Commission, set up by the previous Indian government in 1999 has handed in a report stating that no documentary proof of my father's death in August 1945 could be found. Judge. Mookherji therefore concluded that my father did not die in August 1945. Much to my distress some of the persons sharing this view are also members of my and my father's family as well as some dedicated devotees of my father. I would very much hope to convince them of the genuine nature of my father's remains in your temple, before we transfer the remains to India, so that they will either participate in

a dignified ceremony or at least not interfere with such a ceremony. Therefore I had decided to attempt to have a DNA test of my father's remains performed, if technologically at all possible. Originally I had considered such a test unnecessary and inappropriate.

I understand that the test is most likely successful in extracting DNA from cremated remains by way of forensic DNA-testing methods. An expert would have to see the remains personally and select the bones most suitable for a test. Some of the German and Austrian laboratories have accumulated extensive experience in forensic DNA-work on account of analyses done for Ex-Yugoslavian victims after the war in Bosnia during the last decade. I would like to have them do the test. However, for this I need your consent for the scientist from Germany to come to your temple and –after observing the required rites determined by your rules-select the suitable bone samples to take them to Germany. On account of the sceptics in India, who still do not believe in my father's death in August 1945 any investigation of this type should be carefully documented. A TV team that has been cooperating with me in the matter should-if at all acceptable for you-film the process of selection. Should you not want a stranger to do the film documentation my son who is a TV journalist himself could possibly do the filming. At this stage, however, I want no publicity of the DNA test at all, since I am afraid the opponents to the transfer of my father's remains to India would try to interfere and oppose such an undertaking.

I have informed the Prime Minister of India of my intention to take my father's remains to India after having a DNA test performed. I have also asked the Prime Minister to let me know, how the Government of India wishes and intends to be involved in the transfer ceremony. Since I have had no adverse reaction from the Prime Minister or other members of the Government of India for over a month after the receipt of my letter, I can safely assume that my intentions regarding the DNA-test and the transfer meet with the approval of the Indian Government.

Provided the German institute is able to extract DNA from my father's bones, which is not absolutely certain after a cremation, the result of the test should be available within about two to four weeks. In this case the transfer of my father's remains to India could be possible may be in autumn or winter of this year. Since, this is also the Japanese-Indian friendship year and India's 60th anniversary of independence as well as the year of my father's 110th birthday, this would be a most auspicious time. However, on account of the time needed for preparation the schedule is tight.

My immediate family (husband and children) and I intend to travel to Japan to accompany the remains of my father to India. Should you consider it necessary I could also come along for the selection of the bones for testing. Prof. Sugata Bose, my nephew, has also offered to go on my behalf, if needed. Since my health has not been very good during the last year, I would prefer to make just one trip to Japan on the occasion of accompanying my father's remains from Japan to India.

I am looking forward to your response- preferable in advance by fax or E-mail.

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Respectfully yours

Prof. Dr. Anita Pfaff

(123)

10.3

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Page 2 of letter by Anita Pfaff

AN. 4

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Respectfully yours

Prof. Dr. Anita Pfaff

(127)

No. 1

差出人: アウグスブルク大学経済学部教授
Dr. Anita B. Pfaff

住所: Haldenweg 23
86391 Stadtbergen
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Fax: +49 - 821 - 438807
携帯: +49 - 178 - 4348120

受取人:
東京都杉並区和田3-30-20
蓮光寺住職
望月 日康 様
JAPAN

アウグスブルク、2007年7月16日

件名: ネタジ・スバス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨のインドへの返還

尊師 望月様

この書状は、東カズオ博士のお薦めにより私が個人的に差し上げるものであります。あいにく私は日本語を話すことも書くこともできませんので、英文のお便りとなりますことをお許しください。翻訳を同封させていただきます。

おそらくお聞き及びのことと存じますが、2006年12月、東博士および元大使で、日印協会の野田氏よりご連絡があり、長年にわたり尊師と先代のご尊父があれほどまでにご立派な態度でお世話くださった父、スバス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨を自ら管理する意思があるかを問われました。ここに、これまでの尊師とご家族の皆様の献身的なお骨折りに対し、大いなる尊敬と感謝の意を表します。夫と私は1979年に蓮光寺を訪れ、非常に感銘を受けました。それ以後お寺の改修が行われたと伺っております。その後そちらを訪れた親戚や友人が撮影した写真を拝見し、その感を深めております。過去において、諸般の事情により父の遺骨をインドに持ち帰ることが全く不可能でしたから、亡き母や私にとって、父の遺骨が尊師のお手元にあることは大きな安心と慰めでした。

しかしながら私には、これほどまでに長い期間にわたる重荷から解放されたいと思われるお気持ちも理解できます。残念なことに、先のインド政府により1999年に派遣された前回の父の死因調査委員会、いわゆる Mookherji 委員会は、父の1945年8月死亡の書類による確認ができないという報告書を提出しています。判事 Mookherji は、それゆえ父が1945年8月に死亡していないという結論を下しています。

非常に悲しいことに、私や父の家族および父の熱狂的信奉者の中にもこのような意見の者がおります。インドに遺骨を返還する前に、貴寺に安置されている父の遺骨が本物であることを彼らにぜひとも証明し、厳かな儀式に参加するか、せめてそのような儀式の妨害をしないでくれることを望んでおります。そのため、技術的に可能であるなら、父の遺骨のDNAテストの実施を依頼することを決意いたしました。当初、そのようなテストは必要であり、適切ではないと考えておりました。

このテストは、火葬された遺骨からDNAを抽出する法医学的DNA方式を採用するのが、最も成功率が高いと聞いております。そのため専門家が自ら遺骨を見分し、テストに最も適しているお骨を選択する

(129)

1/1/06

必要があります。ドイツおよびオーストリアには、90年代のボスニア戦争後、旧ユーゴスラビアの被害者の分析実施のために、法医学的DNA検査において広範囲における経験を積んできた検査機関があります。

このような検査機関にテストを依頼する所存です。けれどもドイツから科学者が来寺し、そちらの慣習に従った規則や必要な儀式を遵守した後、適当なお骨の標本をドイツに持ち帰るには、尊師の許可が必要です。インドにおける、1945年8月の父の死亡をいまだに信じていない懐疑的な人々のため、この種の調査は注意深く記録されなければなりません。この問題に関しては、あるテレビ局のチームが協力してくれており、当然尊師が承認された場合のみですが、遺骨の選択プロセスを撮影することになります。

部外者によるフィルム・ドキュメンテーションを希望されない場合には、テレビジャーナリストである私の息子が撮影を担当することも可能です。しかしながら、現在の段階では、父の遺骨をインドに送ることに反対する人々が、このような試みを妨害し反対しようとする恐れがあるため、DNAテストについて公表するつもりは全くありません。

インドの首相には、DNAテストが実施された後、父の遺骨をインドに返還するつもりであることをお伝えしております。また首相にはインド政府が、どのような遺骨返還の儀式を望み、どのように参加するつもりであるのかもお知らせくださいようお願いいたしました。私の親書が送付されてから1ヶ月以上になりますが、インド首相または他の閣僚による反対の意思表示がありませんので、インド政府は、私の意図するDNAテストおよび遺骨の返還に関し、異存がないものと考えております。

父のお骨からDNAを抽出することが可能かどうかは、火葬の場合絶対に確実ではありませんが、可能であれば、約2週間から4週間以内に結果が明らかになります。この場合、父の遺骨の帰還はおそらく今年の秋か冬に可能となるでしょう。今年は日印友好年でもあり、インド独立60周年記念および父の生誕110年が重なるため、これが実現すれば非常にめでたい年となります。しかし、準備に時間がかかる厳しいスケジュールとなります。

私および近親の家族（夫と2供たち）は、父の遺骨のインド帰還に同行するため、日本を訪れる予定です。尊師が必要であるとお考えであれば、私自身がテストのためのお骨の選択の際に来日することも可能です。さらに、私の甥のスガタ・ボース教授も必要があれば、私のために出向いてくれると申し出ています。昨年は健康状態があまり思わしくありませんでしたので、私は父の遺骨を日本からインドに送る機会に一度だけ来日できればと思っております。

それではお返事を心よりお待ちいたしております（できれば、それを前もってファクスまたは電子メールでお送りいただければ幸甚です）。

敬具
Dr. アニータ・プファフ

(29)

Embassy of India
Tokyo

The Chief Priest of Renkoji Temple was conveyed GOI's willingness to look into the security of the ashes. The priest contacted Nihon Keibi Hosho and SECOM, the four leading security companies in Japan. The bids as well as the terms are enclosed.

2. Nihon Keibi Hosho proposed to provide electronic warning system without video cover with follow-up by its security officers within 10-15 minutes. As it does not deal with structural security, it cannot prevent theft if it is carried out within that time. As it does not have video cover, the thieves cannot be identified and even its office will not be able to know the number of intruders for effective intervention.

3. SECOM suggested putting the ashes in a fire-proof safe which can withstand at least 30 minutes of attempted burglary. It also suggested the said safe to be secured to the floor through a metal plate. It provides video coverage, which will be activated only when the safe is violated. Intrusion in the chamber till any such violation will not be noticed. As such, the system cannot stop a blow-up. The other point is that the safe itself may not aesthetically match with the ambience of the temple.

May please see.


(S. K. Mandal)
Deputy Chief of Mission
August 7, 2007

Ambassador

(130)

R. H.
27/7/2017
P.D. W.F.

Embassy of India
Tokyo

The Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple was concerned about the security of the ashes in case of burglary or theft. He suggested taking help of professionals to set up a secured system and sought our support. After our support was indicated to the Chief Priest, he contacted two security companies – Nihon Keibi Hosho and SECOM.

Nihon Keibi Hosho proposed only a monitoring system. On enquiry it conveyed its inability to provide structural security to prevent theft/burglary.

SECOM indicated its capability to provide a fire-proof safe which can be secured to the floor through a metal plate to prevent attempted burglary. Given the architectural constraints of having a structure exceeding 300 kgs., SECOM suggested an iron safe which can sustain a blow torch attack for 15 minutes. The monitoring devices to be put in place with alarm would be placed both in his office and residence.

SECOM has suggested installation of 10 fire sensors and 9 video monitors clustered into three parts with separate switches. Anybody entering the monitoring space will get the voice warning. At the same time, SECOM would send the security personnel who could arrive within 10 minutes and inform the police about the intrusion. In addition, an alarm will ring both at the office and residence of the priest when anybody attempts to violate the safe containing the ashes.

The size of the safe suggested is 70cmx56cmx59cm. Wall of the safe has a thickness of about 20cms. It will only hold the casket containing the ash. As the safe will not match with the ambience of the temple, it has been suggested to put an appropriate wooden structure covering the safe. As designing of that structure will take some time, the cost of erecting the structure over the safe may be put on actuals'. The priest has suggested to cover it up with appropriate cloth for the interim period.

The cost of the safe and its installation is Yen 239,000 (equivalent to US\$ 2000 approx.). Installation of the security system will cost Yen 350,000 (US\$ 3000 approx.) which includes the returnable security

(B1)

deposit of Yen 70,000 (US\$ 600 approx.). The recurring annual fee for maintenance of the system comes out to US\$ 6000 approximately.

The total expenditure for installing the security system which can be done in 6 days and the maintenance cost for one year comes out to US\$ 11,000 with annual expenditure of US\$ 6,000.

In addition, we may need to incur additional expenditure to build a suitable structure to cover the same the sanction for which may be granted on actual basis.

(12)

Estimate

To the Embassy of India

August 13, 2007
(Valid for one month)

SECOM Co. Ltd.

Monthly fee	54,900	=	652,800 (\$5,800)
Guarantee	70,000		
Installation	280,000		
	(Yen)		
	404,900		
			1,008,800
			(\$8,482/-)

Security and fire sensing service for both a temple building and a private quarter of the chief priest, Rev. Mochizuki, is included.

annual fee:
691,740 \approx 5862. \times 6000
294,000

1,055,740 \approx \$8947 / =

1294,740
10972 \approx 11/m

(133)

Estimate

Embassy of India

Estimate No. FT051573*02B
August 10, 2007
Valid for one month

SECOM Co. Ltd.

Safe Pythagoras 50

Safe	184,000
Installation	0
Haulage	55,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>239,000</u>

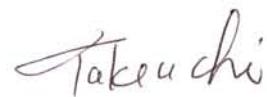
(Yen)

1247810
\$ 10,575
~~\$ 11,062~~ (excl. tax)

(B4)

Security services

This report was compiled based on information provided by Nihon Keibi Hosho and SECOM, the leading security service companies in Japan. Contents and systems of their security service are almost the same, which is designed to monitor the situation but not enhance security. Therefore, it is not recommendatory to install facilities of these companies.



T. Takeuchi
(Interpreter, Pol. Sec.)

Aug. 6, 2007

(135)

Security services

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T. Takeuchi
(Interpreter, Pol. Sec.)
Aug. 6, 2007

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Nihon Keibi hoshō security system

Sensor allocation

First Floor

- A) A waning system is installed near the steps leading to the second floor. A verbal message saying, "Entering here will alert emergency service" is delivered at this point, when a person stands below the system, no waning signals are sent to the Central Communication Control Room from this point. Message only.

Second floor

- B) Three ultraviolet sensors are installed in three points.
- C) Magnet sensor
In addition to the ultraviolet sensors, a magnet sensor is installed at an acrylic glass container of the casket. Upon detecting someone opening the container, a bell rings.

The ultraviolet sensors and the magnet sensor on the second floor are designed to warn of someone moving around. When such moves are detected, warning signals are sent to the Central Communication Control Room, in which security personnel of the company monitors the communication screens around the clock. Upon receiving warning signals, they will inform the police and dispatch an emergency team to the temple from the nearest sub station. It will take about five to ten minute to the temple from the nearest station, depending on the traffic condition. The distance between the two is about one km. Its address is 3-7-12, Koenji, Suginami, Tokyo

Back up system

Upon detecting failure of power supply to the sensors, a back-up system set up at the office of the temple starts working as electric power source. An emergency cell installed in the back-up system lasts about 20 to 30 minutes. Upon receiving a sign indicating failure of electricity supply to the sensors, the screens at the Control Room starts flashing. While informing the Renkoji temple about the trouble, the security company sends its personnel to the temple to put a new battery in the system. The battery lasts about two hours

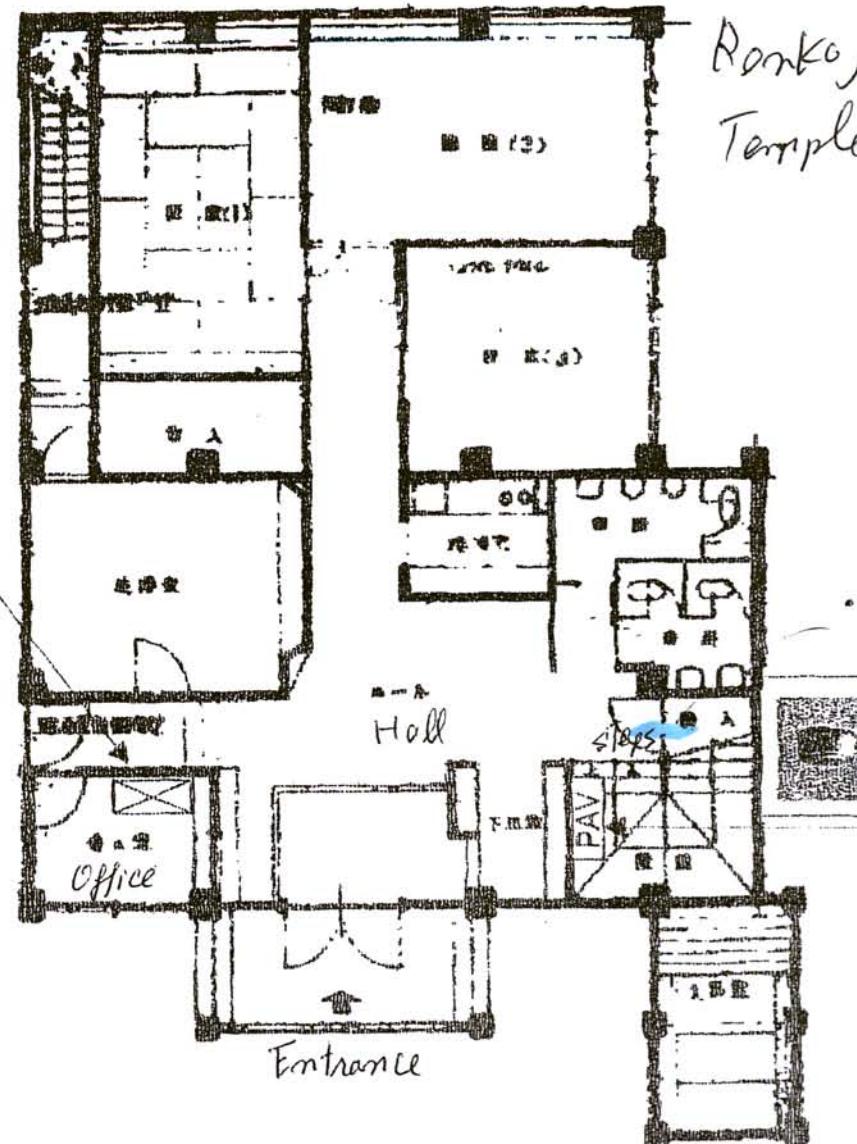
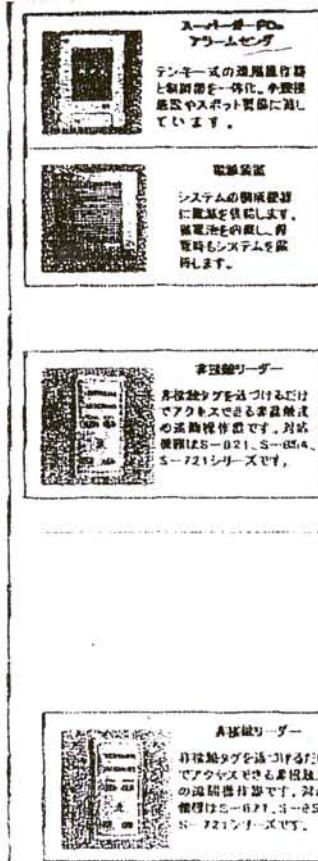
(137)

System A

People are expected to visit the temple and the temple sometimes has to switch off the sensors. Under system A, when the rest of the sensors are switched off., only the magnet sensor is still working.

System B

A sensors are switched off under the system B.



設置
品名別表

Rokkoji
Temple
1st Floor

Verbal message only

設置箇所	機器電子No.	品名
廊下(レジ)・有頭室(		V)
廊下(レジ)・有頭室(		V)
無頭室(レジ)・有頭室(		V)
無頭室(レジ)・有頭室(		V)
無頭室(レジ)・有頭室(		V)

現行目次実行内容	
様	事業所登

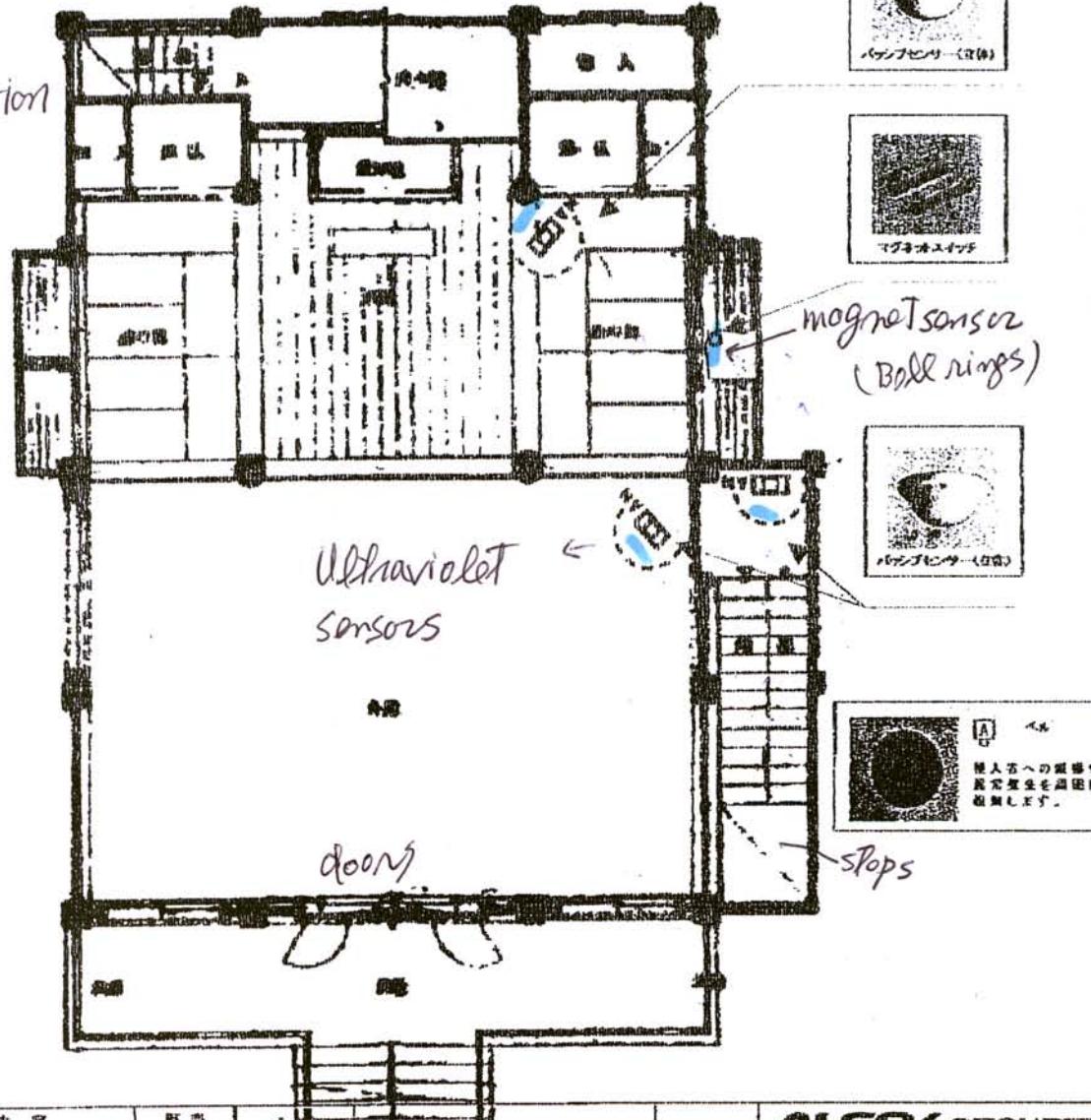
日付	監修 内容	担当	担当	担当
...	工事完了検査...	...	...	...
...	監修開始...	...	...	...
...
...
...

ALSOX SECURITY SYSTEM

事業所	城西支社	監修印	監修印	監修印	名前	連絡先	会員登録
作成 平成 15年 1月 26日	高尾	野村	井上	大庭	蓮光寺	03-3434-1111	会員登録

综合警備保障株式会社

2nd Floor
sensor allocation



《設置機器》

品 号	品 名	規 格
1	○	ガラスライテ AD3802
2	■	ガラスビザ PA-S412W-Y
3	PAV	カセイシナ PAV-100
4	A	音源ベル AB-01
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	△番号	音階鼓リードー PC3441
16		遮断装置 PS369
粗略	5-954	アームビンダ S-BSAHA

区位音节	读音近似于	俗 号 释 义
	如歌征(wéi)	省歌征(V)

施行日／施行内容	
捺印	事業所長

日付	履歴内容	担当	日付	ALSOK SECURITY SYSTEM	電計番号		
	工事完了検査、 警報開始。	-	-	事業所 城西支社 最後印	監修 名前	蓮光寺	
		-	-	備考 平成 19年 7月 26日	縮尺	管理番号	收款
		-	-	綜合警備保障株式会社			

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Estimate (A)

Sogo Keibi Hosh Co. Ltd.
Jyosai Branch Office
Tsyneharu Takatori
Tel 3347 5680

July 26, 2007

The Renkoji Temple
A L S O K Guard System

Monthly charge total	¥18000
Basic charge	¥18000
Signal monitoring communication service	0
Compensation	0
Installation	¥100000
Deposit	0

Payment

Bank transfer .

Payment of basic charge and installation charge be made by the end of the month following the month in which contract is signed.

Consumption tax has to be paid.

In order to send security signals once every 110 minutes from the temple to the Security Office, phone free be paid.

(¥130 a day or ¥3900 a month approximately)

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Estimate (B)

Sogo Keibi Hosho Co. Ltd.
Jyosai Branch Office
Tsyneharu Takatori
Tel 3347 5680

July 26, 2007

The Renkoji Temple
A L S O K Guard System

Monthly charge total	¥16000
Basic charge	¥16000
Signal monitoring communication service	0
Compensation	0
Installation	¥80000
Deposit	0

Payment

Bank transfer .

Payment of basic charge and installation charge be made by the end of the month following the month in which contract is signed.

Consumption tax has to be paid.

In order to send security signals once every 110 minutes from the temple to the Security Office, phone free be paid.

(¥130 a day or ¥3900 a month approximately)

06年1月1日(日) 0:00 AM

FAX番号:

P. 1

竹内様

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ALSO



蓮光寺

埼玉支社 営業部

高取 常陽

Tsuneharu Takatori

綜合警備保障株式会社

埼玉支社

〒180-0023 東京都新宿区西新宿6-12-1

パークウエスト3階

TEL.03-3347-5680 FAX.03-3347-5655

携帯電話: 080-5381-1038

東京都公安局会認定第一号

ホームページ <http://www.also.co.jp/>

E-mail: takatori-t@also.co.jp

(回送用)

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Secom Security System

There is not much difference in security system between Nihon Keibi Hosho and Secom, which are designed to monitor but not enhance security. The only difference is that SECOM offers two different types of services.

1. Sensors with cameras

Only when sensors equipped with cameras detect someone, signs are sent to a central control room of SECOM and screens pick up figures. Then the SECOM dispatches its security personnel to the temple and informs the police.

2. Safes

SECOM developed safes with iron plates attached at the bottom. Iron plates are fixed firmly with bolts both underneath of the safes and on the floors as well to prevent the safes from being carried away and broken easily.

When the sensors detect vibration, signs are sent to the control room.

Contact person

Mr. Motoharu Yoshikawa

SECOM

Tokyo headquarters No. 3 Sales Dept.

6-5-1, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

Tel. 5339 8762

Fax 3349 8410 .

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Special Type of safes

Type A

(unit mm)

Size	H 1525 x W650 x D699
Weight	1260kg
Price	1,595,000 Yen
Iron Plate Size	W1220 x D1220 x T4.5
Iron plate price	66,200 Yen

Type B

Size	H1325 x W850 x D699
Weight	1050 kg
Price	1,290,000 Yen
Iron Plate Size	H1220 x W1220 x T4.5
Iron Plate Price	66, 200 Yen

Type C

Size	H1025 x W850 x D699
Weight	850 kg
Price	997,000 Yen
Iron Plate Size	same as Type A and B

These safes are unbreakable against attempts by two persons to break them, using manual and machine tools such as gas burners for 30 minutes. They are also fire proof. They meet the Japan Industrial Standard (JIS), under which temperature in the safes does not exceed 177 degree. It means color of news paper pasted insides of the safes do not change and is not affected.

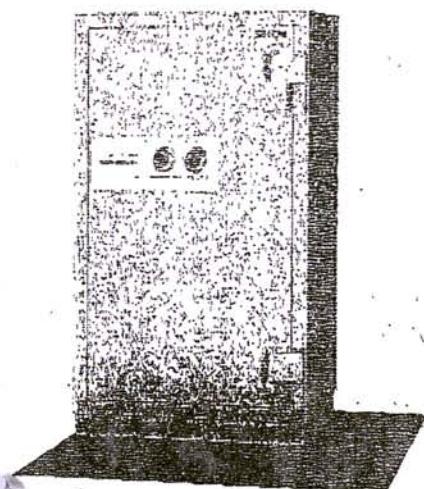
(145)

Special Type

さまざまなニーズにお応えする独創のラインナップ

用途にあわせて、最適な一台をお選びいただけます。

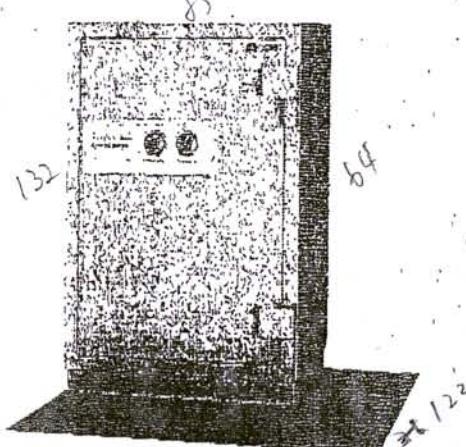
Super Pythagoras



スーパー・ピタゴラス290

ガスバーナーなどによる破壊行為にも対応。
より高度な防盗性を実現します。

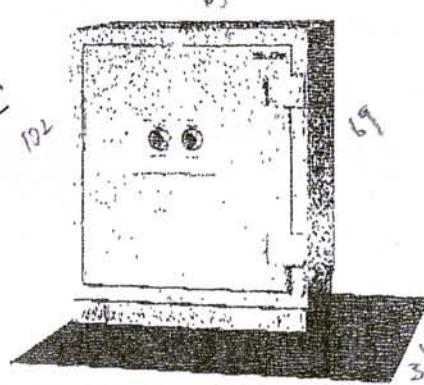
パールなどの手動工具だけではなく、ガスバーナーや電動工具を使って30分間以上の破壊行為を実施する耐溶断・耐工具試験「TRTL-30」に適合したピタゴラスシリーズのハイエンド金庫です。



スーパー・ピタゴラス240

■本体		■スーパー・ピタゴラス290	
外形寸法	(外寸) H1525mm×W650mm×D699mm	外形寸法	H1200mm×W610mm×D396mm
内寸	H1200mm×W590mm×D396mm	重 量	約1260kg 約290L
構造	耐溶断・耐工具試験(30分):TRTL-30適合 JIS 2時間耐火試験適合	シルバー	
標準小売価格	1,595,000円(税込1,874,750円)	板2枚	H18mm×W590mm×D360mm 約2.6kg 材質:SECC
運送重量	182,000~228,000円(税込21,100~249,900円)沖縄島4250,000円(税込482,500円)	標準小売価格	1,290,000円(税込1,444,000円)

■オプション		標準小売価格	
標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格
標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格
標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格
標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格



スーパー・ピタゴラス170

■本体		■スーパー・ピタゴラス170	
外形寸法	(外寸) H1025mm×W650mm×D699mm	外形寸法	H1025mm×W650mm×D699mm
内寸	H700mm×W610mm×D396mm	重 量	約850kg
構造	約169L	耐溶断・耐工具試験(30分):TRTL-30適合	
標準小売価格	997,000円(税込1,046,550円)	JIS 2時間耐火試験適合	
運送重量	140,000~172,000円(税込147,000~166,000円)沖縄島は184,000円(税込193,200円)	シルバー	

■オプション		標準小売価格	
標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格
標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格
標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格
標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格	標準小売価格

※各タイプ受注生産品です。

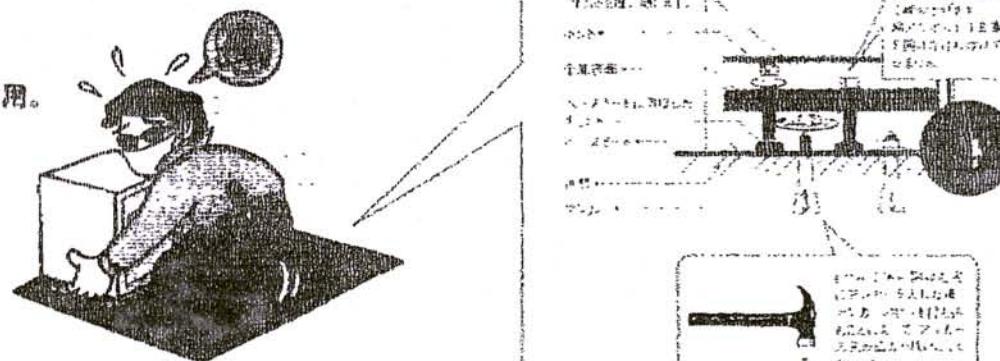
※外寸には、ハンドル・鍵番などの突起部含みます。(ピタゴラス・ストロングの外寸は、ハンドルなどの突出部含む。スロープは別。) 指揮器の強度は印刷の關係上、実物と多少色の差が生じることがありますので、あらかじめご了承ください。

Pythagoras. Series

大切なものを守るために、
セキュリティのセコムが、金庫に求められる要素を
徹底的に分析・開発しました。

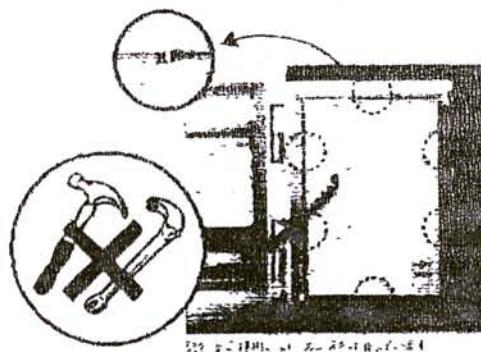
1 金融の持ち去り防止に威力を發揮する。
セコム・オリジナルの「ベースボード」を採用。

日本では、日米間の通貿易額が年々増加の一途を辿る中で、日本の特許出願数は年々増加の一途を辿る。しかし、特許出願数は、必ずしも実用性を有するものばかりでない。そこで、特許出願件数にて実用性を十分確認出来る二点を、品質・性能・構造に対しても安価な方法



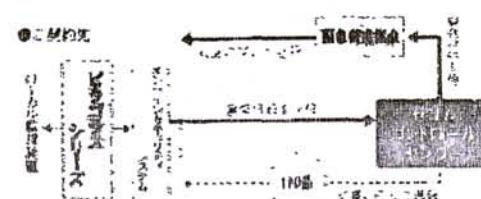
**2 破壊行為に対しても、
高い防盗性を発揮します。**

所を主とし、右側面には、外側のガラス窓構造(右側面
のみ)を備え、ハンドルなどは左側面(前面)に対して強く
取り付けられ、説明用の持手(ハンドル)は、ドアの最端
部に付いており、操作性を実現。日本車では珍
しい、ドア開閉音連動式ドアランプが前車見習機TS-
150に採用され、また、車内スピーカーをダブル装
着され、これまでの音響性能が大幅に向上した結果、音
質・音量ともに大幅改善されています。



3 金庫の異常を、
セコムで監視できます。

（アーヴィング）インセント、リチャード、エマドウード候爵による、元老院の御罷、貴族院での開議は、身みどりをじめ、貴族院議長より、御審議院、御内閣が西郷田代議員（イニシエーター）、吉田左近衛少佐、國芳院議員（伊藤博文）の御見解に付す。



耐火

二〇

耐火性にも優れています。

防衛会場にて各団体は各自資金をもつて能力を發揮に集中。日本アーティスト団は、連合軍事委員会監督の下、アーティスト・リトル・シードル開催の大試験、即ち、支那内地巡回アーティスト団が、その活動の実績を示すために、これまでにUSOは開催、20回以上、東洋大太陽に開催して、其の上位に位置する。連合軍監督の下、アーティスト団は、



用途や設置場所に応じて、最適なタイプをお選びいただけます。

夫は必ずしも、中・小学生の間に、教科入門的など、何れか半ば、音のタブが豊かな言語をもつてゐる。また、音のタブをもつてゐるに、再び各説得へ、右の説得がある場合、如何にして其色をたぐりの場合はどうか、アノイ、何時何處でうは。

ベースボールのメリット

- ここでアスレチックが主に小学校までで終わる傾向があるのが現状です。
 - 一方で、多くの中高生達はアスレチックを続けることで元気を保つ。
 - 大人達は、一方で「大柄な子達でも、アスレチックをやる」と思っている人が多い。
 - 一方で、大柄な子達が大柄であることが好きな人はまだ増えている傾向があります。
 - へたつ子達に重いアスレチックなどを課すのでではなく、アスレチック活動をする意欲を持つ人達を育むべきです。
 - へたつ子達の傾向には、他の子達と並んで運動しない傾向があります。

大きな金庫や重い金庫でも、
数分間で持ち去られる事故が発生しています
「ピタゴラス」の麻薬定を、
ぜひおすすめいたします。

- なぜか、この「アーティスト」が、何をもってアーティストと見なされるのか、その基準が全く定められていない。
 - なぜか、この「アーティスト」が、何をもってアーティストと見なされるのか、その基準が全く定められていない。



AMBASSADOR

MF

~~SECRET~~

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
EMBASSY OF INDIA

2-11, Kundan-Minami 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074
Tel: (81-3) 3265-5036 / 3512-2125
Fax : (81-3) 3262-2301
E-Mail: amb@indembjp.org

No. TOK/103/17/07

26 June, 2007

Netaji's Ashes at Renkoji Temple

Dear Shankar,

This is with reference to letter No.25/105/NGO dated 10 May, 2007 addressed to me by JS(EA) on the Renkoji Temple issue. JS(EA)'s subsequent message No.25/4/NGO-XV dated 15 June also refers.

2. The possibility of relocating the ashes of Netaji to the Chancery was informally discussed with EAM during his visit to Tokyo on 24 March, 2007. The then and current JS(EA)s were present. I had pointed out that the longstanding aspiration of the Chief Priest of Renkoji, as well as the broader public sentiment, was that the Government of India should accept the remains and repatriate these to India for resting finally at an appropriate place of honour. Any action on our part short of that will come as a disappointment.

3. Furthermore, I had indicated that there was no pressure whatsoever from the Chief Priest of Renkoji to divest the Temple of the ashes. In fact, the Chief Priest was proud to continue the legacy of his father in holding the ashes in trust till such time as GOI finds it appropriate to accept and repatriate them.

4. EAM had responded that he would consider ways in which the ashes could be taken to an appropriate location in India, perhaps in Delhi. In the meanwhile, we should increase our annual contribution to Renkoji.

5. I met Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, Chief Priest of Renkoji, on 22 June, 2007. The quasi-verbatim record of his remarks to me is attached. Essentially, Rev. Mochizuki conveyed the following :

- i) Like his father before him, he strongly believes that

the ashes must be taken back to India by the hand of the Government of India and an Envoy must be sent to Japan for the purpose.

- ii) He is well aware of the circumstances surrounding the issue in India. He is not setting any timeframe for GOI to take the ashes back and is happy to keep them indefinitely. If the return of the ashes is not materialized in his lifetime, the task would be handed over to his son (who will take over from him as Chief Priest of Renkoji).
- iii) Like his father, he remains resolute that the ashes will not be handed over to any private party in India or Japan and he will deal only with GOI.
- iv) He strongly resented the moves of some private parties in Japan to intervene in this matter, ignoring his family's views and long-term dedication.
(Comment: He was clearly referring to efforts made by Prof. Kazuo Azuma since last year to push for the return of the ashes. Azuma had suggested to us in October, 2006 that "we should no longer take it for granted that Renkoji is prepared to maintain their generosity indefinitely" and "undoubtedly the patience on the part of the temple is fast thinning out". This was clearly a misrepresentation of the Chief Priest's views).
- v) His only concern is the security of the ashes, because of which he has now limited access to visitors. He has considered making security arrangements, but has not so far made any.

6. In view of the above background, we do need to consider whether it would be appropriate to move the ashes to the Chancery. This may be misunderstood by the Chief Priest, who is likely to take this personally and react very emotionally, and be misinterpreted by others. There is also some possibility that the Chief Priest may even object to the idea of moving the ashes from a place of worship where they are revered and daily prayers are offered to Netaji's soul, to the Chancery. Till GOI is in a position to take the ashes to India, Renkoji Temple, where they have lain for 62 years, can remain their resting place.

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7. However, in case it is still felt that we should take custody of the ashes and move them to the new Chancery, I will immediately proceed to develop appropriate plans with the consulting architect of the Tokyo construction project. As you are aware, the Chancery plot is narrow and the already finalized construction plans do not provide adequate space for a proper memorial to be built inside the complex. The best option would perhaps be to create a roof-top Japanese garden, in which the ashes can be kept in a typical pagoda-style covered structure.

8. In the meanwhile, we should also consider the following :

- a) Installing electronic security devices / entering into a security contract to prevent theft of the ashes. If approved, we will contact local security agencies to obtain estimates.
- b) Increasing our annual contribution to Renkoji, in recognition of the Chief Priest's continued dedication to the memory of Netaji. (Proposal already pending with the Ministry).

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

[H.K. Singh]

Shri Shivshankar Menon,
Foreign Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
NEW DELHI

Enclosures : i)Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki's remarks on 22 June, 2007.
ii)Copies of Mission's messages to the Ministry relevant
to this communication.

✓ Copy, with enclosure, for information to Shri Vijay Gokhale,
Joint Secretary(EA), Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.
Your letters No. No.25/105/NGO dated 10 May, 2007 and
No.25/4/NGO-XV dated 15 June refer.

*regards,
H.K. Singh*
[H.K. Singh]

(150)

~~SECRET~~

(15)

Embassy of India
Tokyo

Quasi-verbatim record of remarks made by Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki,
Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple,
in his meeting with the Ambassador on 22 June, 2007

Chandra Bose passed away on August 18, 1945. According to literature compiled by the Chandra Bose Academy in Japan, his body was cremated in Taiwan and brought to Japan by his Secretary Mr. Rahman.

A funeral service was held on September 18, 1945 at the Renkoji Temple. 10 to 20 Indians and some 100 Japanese participated in the ceremony.

An Indian gentleman who fought for India's freedom movement lived in Asagaya near the Renkoji temple. He was acquainted with Mr. Rahman. There were many Buddhist temples besides the Renkoji Temple. Each of them declined a request to keep the ashes.

When no one was willing to accept such a difficult task in the midst of social upheaval and confusion in the post-war days, my father, the then Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple, accepted the request to keep the ashes for a short period of time. He believed that the soul of the dead did not belong to any country, saying "there is no national boundary for souls." My father had kept the ashes with great care and careful attention. Sometimes, he brought the box containing the ashes to bed and held it with his hands while he was sleeping, to ensure its safety. He kept holding memorial services for the repose of the soul of Chandra Bose by reciting sutras.

After the passage of one year since the ashes were kept at the temple, my father heard nothing from anyone about the ashes. He contacted either the Indian Representatives' Office or the Staff Headquarters in Yokohama to know what to do about the ashes. It is not certain which office he actually contacted. Then, an official of the Indian Representatives' Office told my father that they were the ashes of a very important Indian national, urging him not to disclose the fact that they were kept at the Renkoji temple to anybody.

In 1946 or 1947, the British Representative Office in Yokohama told my father to appear. My father was asked to explain why he was keeping the ashes.

After the passage of five or six years since the ashes were placed at the temple, my father wrote a letter to Mr. Nehru, then the Prime Minister of India, about the ashes. In his reply, PM Nehru expressed his gratitude to my father for his dedication. During a visit to Japan, PM Nehru visited the Renkoji Temple to pay respect to the ashes of Chandra Bose. Other Indian PMs also visited the temple. Mr. Shigemitsu, then Foreign Minister of Japan, attended a memorial service for Chandra Bose.

In the meanwhile, private parties approached my father in an attempt to return the ashes to India. Being strongly convinced that only the Indian Government would make a decision on this issue and any private party regardless of whether it is Japanese or Indian must not be involved in it, he turned down such offers. My father strongly believed that the ashes must be taken back to India by the hand of the Government of India and an envoy must be sent to Japan for that purpose.

I am not in a position to say that the Government of India should take the ashes back to India within a definite timeframe. I am aware of the circumstances surrounding the issue in India. I will keep the ashes until the time comes for the return of the ashes to India by the hand of the Government of India. I strongly believe that the Government of India must send an

envoy to receive the ashes. If this is not materialized during my lifetime, the task will be handed over to my son, just like I have assumed it from my father. [Remarks: *The Chief Priest's son will take over from him when he is no more.*]

I am angered by moves of some private parties to intervene in this matter because they totally ignore my family's views and long-term dedication. In February this year, a Japanese man approached us in an attempt to return the ashes to India. He said that he was in contact with an Indian organization associated with Chandra Bose. (The Chief Priest did not reveal the name, but Mrs. Mochizuki mentioned "Azuma".) [Remarks: *Prof. Kazuo Azuma is a Tagore scholar who has played an activist role on the return of the ashes since last year, along with some others in Japan.*]

There is no particular difficulty in carrying out my task of keeping the ashes. All visitors to the temple had been allowed to pay respects to the ashes of Chandra Bose before, but I decided to discontinue this for security reasons. My major concern is a possibility that the ashes could be stolen. To contract a security company like Secom could be among safeguard measures against theft. Such options sometimes come to my mind but I have not so far taken any specific measures to enhance security.

As for the words "Subhas Chandra Bose" written on the box (20cm x 15cm x 25cm) containing the ashes, these were written by Mr. Rahman.

Mrs. Mochizuki conveyed that a pagoda-shaped replica of a Buddhist temple and a pair of candle holders in the Netaji section of Renkoji were gifts from PM Nehru. The box containing the ashes is kept inside this small shrine.

**Office of the Ambassador
Embassy of India
Tokyo**

B3

2-2-11 Kudan Minami,
Chiyoda Ku,
Tokyo-102 0074, Japan.



Tel:[81-3] 3262 2391-97
Fax: [81-3] 3234 4866
Email:indembjp@gol.com

Fax Message

Priority	Most Immediate
Message No.	Tok/102/2/03
Dated	16 October, 2006
Addressed to:	Shri Ashok K. Kantha, Joint Secretary (EA), MEA, New Delhi
Repeated to:	-
Internal Distribution	DCM/FS(P&C)
No. of Pages	1

Joint Secretary (EA) from Ambassador

Head Priest of Renjo-Ji Temple, Rev. Nichiko Mochizuki, called on me this morning.

2. He made it clear this was purely a courtesy call on newly arrived Ambassador, and he had no political agenda.

3. In a matter of fact fashion, he mentioned that he offers a daily prayer for Netaji and the Temple organizes an annual Memorial Service on 18 August. His father had taken the ashes of Netaji into his protection and he himself will continue to do so.

4. Rev. Mochizuki conveyed that he had heard our PM will be visiting Tokyo later this year. If at all possible, he requested consideration of a visit by PM to Renko-Ji.

5. The meeting ended with an exchange of pleasantries.

6. For your information, many of our visiting dignitaries have visited Renko-Ji in the past; the last being former PM Vaipayee in December, 2001. If possible, matter can be given consideration in context of forthcoming visit.

With best regards,

H. K. Singh
(H. K. Singh)



सत्यम् व जयते

154

(11) 427

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
Embassy of India,
2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102-0074
Telex : 2324886 INDEMB J
Phone : 03 (3262) 2391
Fax : 03 (3234) 4866
E-Mail : indembjp@gol.com

Fax Message

From : Indembassy Tokyo
To : Foreign New Delhi

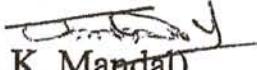
JS(EA) from DCM

Faxed herewith is unofficial translation of a self-explanatory letter dated October 23, 2006 from Kazuo Azuma regarding Netaji's remains.

No. Tok | 102 | 02 | 03
Dated : October 26, 2006

s/c
fax issued.

27/10/06


(S. K. Mandal)

October 23, 2006

To

(155)

Mr. S. K. Mandal
Deputy Chief of Mission
Embassy of India
Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

We should no longer take it for granted that the Renkoji is prepared to maintain their generosity indefinitely.

At the temple, the Chief Priest Nichiko Mochizuki, the son of the then Chief Priest Kyoei Mochizuki who in 1945 agreed to take care of the Netaji's remains is already in his mid-sixties and is not enjoying good health. Now the day-to-day management of the temple is in charge of his adopted son, the third generation. Undoubtedly the patience on the part of the temple is fast thinning out. It is simply unfair and unwise to defer the repatriation year after year.

In this context, it is worth mentioning that the priest of the Renkoji temple has agreed to cooperate on DNA testing of Netaji's remains.

Thus we have to think very seriously on the issue of Renkoji temple. You may please be informed about the situation at Renkoji and a serious feeling of the Japanese on the issue.

We will be much obliged in that case.

Kazuo Azuma

⑨

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スバス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨が安置されている供養塔
The shrine containing the ashes of Subhas Chandra Bose

(LSF)

E-GRAM

From: Vijay Gokhale, Joint Secretary (EA), MEA, New Delhi
To: Shri H.K. Singh, Ambassador of India, Tokyo

No.25/4/NGO-XV

June 15, 2007

Reference ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Renkoji Temple.

2. I have been directed to inform you that a decision has been taken in principle I to relocate the ashes to a suitable place in the new Chancery building on GOI owned land, construction of which will begin next month. Decision has been taken at highest level. Grateful if HOM immediately forwards specific proposal for relocation of ashes in suitable place in new Chancery building, along with comments, for formal consideration / decision. Matter may kindly be treated as **most immediate**.

(Vijay Gokhale)
Joint Secretary (EA)



S-83/DCM/07
28/5/07

S-112/Am 8/07
24/5/07

SECRET
URGENT

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

217
(7)

Vijay Gokhale
Joint Secretary (EA)
Tel: 23012038 Fax: 23792124

(158)

No.25/105/NGO

May 10, 2007

Subject: Renkoji Temple – Ashes of Subhas Chandra Bose

Dear Sir,

Reference your CCB No.11 dated 9 May 2007 regarding the Renkoji Temple matter.

2. I have been directed to request you to proceed with developing a plan for keeping the ashes in an appropriate and befitting manner within the premises of the Indian Embassy in Tokyo. I shall be grateful if your proposal is sent to Ministry urgently for consideration and approval.
3. The question of making a further annual contribution will be examined once we have received Mission's proposal as at para.2 above.

Yours sincerely,

(Vijay Gokhale)

**Shri H.K. Singh,
Ambassador of India,
Tokyo**

Discussed with JS(EM) on 1 June.
We need to make an updated
assessment of situation after meeting
Renkoji head priest. Matter will require
further discussion with FS during my
next visit to N. Delhi.

DCM
09/6/07

Harkish 4/6

PS-

159

~~TOP SECRET~~Downgraded
to Secret
by 27/6

No.TOK/753/1/98-Pt
Embassy of India
TOKYO

RENKOJI TEMPLE ISSUE

Prospects and Implications of Moving Netaji's Ashes to Chancery

Renkoji Priest and Japanese side, including individuals associated with Netaji, would like us to accept the remains and repatriate the same to India for resting finally at an appropriate place of honour. Any action on our part short of that will come as a huge disappointment to the Japanese and become the subject of major controversy here. They have waited for GOI's decision for more than six decades and would prefer to wait a little more, so long as their desired outcome is ensured.

2. Once we have accepted the remains, this will be deemed as GOI acknowledging their authenticity. The Japanese side will be unhappy with this half measure and may not even agree to it, causing us further embarrassment.
3. The Chancery plot is narrow and already finalised construction plans do not provide adequate space for a proper Memorial to be built in the complex. Moreover, placing such a Memorial of national importance inside our diplomatic premises, even if feasible, will be quite unusual and open to misinterpretations.

(10)

(5)

4. Controversies may also flare up in India as to why GOI, after accepting the remains, has chosen to leave them abroad rather than honour them appropriately in India itself.

Shown to EAM; discussed with EAM
and JS(EA) on 24/3/07.

Nehruji File

Kurhil
31/3/07



61

寺号	蓮光寺
山号	頂光山
本尊	一塔両尊
宗派	日蓮宗
総本山	身延山久遠寺
宗祖	日蓮聖人
開創	文禄3年(1594)
開基	源受院日寶上人
住職	30世 望月康史

Renkoji Temple was founded in 1594 by Nippo Shonin. It is a Nichiren sect temple whose head temple is Kuonji in Minobu, Yamanashi Prefecture. Renkoji's main focuses of worship are one stupa with the inscription Namu Myoho Renge-kyo and two buddhas Shakyamuni and Abundant Treasures (Prabhutaratna). Koshi Mochizuki is the 30th head priest of Renkoji.

Published in 1996 by Renkoji.
Printed in Japan.

日蓮宗 頂光山 蓮光寺

RENKOJI TEMPLE

東京都杉並区和田3-30-20
3-30-20 WADA, SUGINAMI-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN

Tel: 03-3311-7832

Fax: 03-3316-7751

年中行事



墓地全景／Aerial view of the Renkoji cemetery

墓参風景
A family visits
the family plot



- 春季彼岸会（中日法要） 三月十八～二十四日
- 孟蘭盆会 七月十三～十五日
- 施餓鬼会 七月 中
- 秋季彼岸会（中日法要） 九月十八～二十四日
- ご先祖と六道四生有縁無縁の諸精靈を供養する行事。
- 報恩お会式 十月十三日
- 大黒天甲子祭 日蓮聖人のお徳をたたえ、報恩感謝の誠をささげる行事です。

甲子の縁日（年に六日）



- 【交通】
- 地下鉄丸の内線「東高円寺」駅 下車徒歩約五分
 - 都営バス・京王バス 下車徒歩約二分
 - バス停「セシオン杉並前」

Access to Renkoji
Subway: About 5 minutes' walk from Higashi Koenji Station on the Marunouchi Line

蓮光寺とスバス・チャンドラ・ボースについて

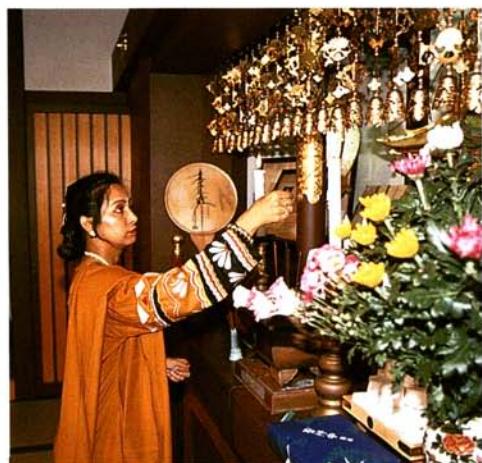
飛行機事故で不慮の死をとげたスバス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨は、台湾の日本軍司令部から東京の参謀本部へ、そしてインド独立連盟の関係者へと手渡されました。しかし、終戦直後の不安な世相のなかで、葬儀を引き受ける寺院がなく、関係者は困惑していました。相談をうけた当寺二十九世潤乗院日輝（望月教栄）師は、英断をもつてこれを引き受け、九月十八日に葬儀をとりおこないました。

ボースの遺骨は、そのまま蓮光寺に安置されることになりました。外部には、独立の英雄の遺骨を、私欲に利用しようとする動きや不純な策動もありましたが、日輝師は仏教者としての信念のもとに遺骨をまもり、供養をつづけました。

この間、昭和三十二年（一九五七）にはジャワハラル・ネール首相がお詣りにこられ、異郷に眠る同志の靈をあつく弔われました。

翌三十三年にはプラサット大統領、さらに昭和四十四年（一九六九）にはインディラ・ガンジー首相も参拝されました。

平成二年（一九九〇）、スバス・チャンドラ・ボース・アカデミーによつて、境内に供養碑が建立され、平成六年（一九九四）八月十八日には、百名近い参列者を集めて、五十回忌法要が挙行されました。



スバス・チャンドラ・ボース法要
A memorial service for Subhas Chandra Bose



スバス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨が安置されている供養塔
The shrine containing the ashes of Subhas Chandra Bose



スバス・チャンドラ・ボース像
The bust of Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose (1897–1945) was a hero of the Indian independence movement. From the time India was colonized by Great Britain in 1757, its riches were constantly exploited. The Indian people rose repeatedly against British rule, but the popular independence movement, which had no arms, was vigorously suppressed.

Realizing that India had not been liberated by the moderate resistance movement, Chandra Bose advocated a more radical anti-British independence movement.

In July 1943, in Japanese-occupied Singapore, Bose was made president of the Indian Independence League and commander of the Indian National Army (INA). His leadership imbued Indian soldiers with an intense patriotism and fighting spirit.

In January 1944, to defend Burma, Japan

commenced the so-called Imphal Campaign against the front-line British base in the Indian-controlled Imphal Basin. The INA, led by Chandra Bose, joined in this campaign, and 20,000 officers and men moved into Burma. However, because of the counteroffensive by the British, which had vastly superior supply lines, and the onset of the monsoon season, the campaign ended in failure.

Following the defeat of Japan in 1945, Bose's combative spirit remained undiminished. He embraced a plan to invade India from the north with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. But on August 18, on his way to U.S.S.R., he died when his plane crashed in Taipei, Taiwan.

Bose's lifelong battle to establish an independent homeland encouraged India's desire for freedom and independence. This in turn led to the establishment of Indian independence on August 14, 1947.

スパス・チャンドラ・ボースについて

スパス・チャンドラ・ボース（一八九七～一九四五）は、ガンジー、ネールと並び称されるインド独立運動の英雄です。

インドは、一七五七年にイギリスの植民地となつて以来、イギリスのドル箱として富を榨取されつづけました。インドの人びとは、たびたびイギリス支配に抵抗しましたが、武力をもたない民衆運動は、きびしい弾圧によつてつぶされました。

こうした状況のもとで、もはやそれまでの穏健な抵抗運動ではインドは解放できないと考え、急進的な反英、独立主義をとなえたのが、ボースでした。

（15）第二次世界大戦が勃発すると、ボースはイギリスの敵であるドイツに亡命し、インド独立のため果敢な言論活動を展開しました。そして、日本が英米に宣戦布告すると、インド独立のためには日本の協力が不可欠と、昭和十八年（一九四三）五月、来日して政府にインド独立支援を要請し、その確約をとりつけました。

同年七月、日本占領下のシンガポールで、ボースはインド独立連盟総裁、インド国民軍司令官に就任。さらに同年十月、自由インド仮政府を樹立して、みずから首脳となりました。この頃からボースはネタジ（統領・指導者）の尊称でよばれるようになり、そのたゞいまれな情熱と指導力は、インド兵に強烈な祖国愛と

戦闘精神を植えつけました。

昭和十九年（一九四四）一月、日本はビルマ防衛のため、イギリス軍の前線基地であるインド領インパールに反撃する作戦（いわゆるインパール作戦）を発令。ボース率いるインド国民軍もこの作戦にくわわり、二万の将兵をビルマに進めました。

しかし、物量においてはるかにまさるイギリス軍の爆撃、さらに雨季による豪雨に追い討ちをかけられ、作戦は失敗に終わりました。

昭和二十年（一九四五）八月の日本の敗戦後も、ボースの闘志はおどろえず、ソ連と結んで北からインドへ侵攻する計画をいたしました。ところが、八月十八日、ボースはソ連に向かう途中、台湾の台北で飛行機事故にあり、亡くなつてしまいました。

しかし、ボースが生涯をかけた祖国独立の闘いは、やがてインドの民衆の心の中に、自由と独立への希望を燃え上がらせることになりました。それが、昭和二十二年（一九四七）八月十四日のインドの独立につながつていつたのでした。



大黒堂内陣／The interior of the Daikoku Hall



お前立・土富店の大黒天／
This copy of the statue of Daikokuten
is publicly displayed as a focus of worship
in place of the original statue
seen on the facing page

蓮光寺の大黒さま

蓮光寺本堂の右手にある大黒堂には、日蓮聖人の御作と伝えられる大黒天をおまつりしています。

文永元年（一二六四）八月、日蓮聖人が母妙蓮尼の病気平癒を祈って、小湊の生家の庭の松の木で彫つたといわれる大黒さまです。

『浅草寺社書上』によると、天正年間（一五七三～一五九二）、蓮光寺の開山日寶上人が、説法教化のため各地を巡回していたおり、宗祖の生誕地である小湊にたちより、庄屋の娘の難産を助けました。その礼として寄進されたのが、この大黒天像でした。

庄屋の家の先祖は、日蓮聖人の母、妙蓮尼につかえていた縁で、妙蓮尼からこの像を授けられていたのでした。

日寶上人はこの大黒天像によって深く感じるところあり、一ヵ寺を建立しました。殿堂が落成したとき、池に大きな蓮の花が開き、その上に大黒天が光を放つていました。この瑞祥によつて「大黒山蓮光寺」と号し、また江戸庶民も「大黒寺」と呼んだと『浅草寺社書上』に記されています。

その後、この大黒天は、開運、安産、病気平癒に靈験あらたかな「土富店の大黒」として、江戸庶民に広く信仰され、参拝者が絶えませんでした。浅草から移転した現在も、多くの人びとが参拝に訪れています。

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土富店の大黒天／The original statue of Daikokuten, revered as Dobudana no Daikokuten

Renkoji and Daikokuten

To the right of the Main Hall of Renkoji is the Daikoku Hall, where a statue of Daikokuten is enshrined. It is said that Nichiren carved it in 1264 from a pine tree near the house where he was born, as an act of devotion to bring about his mother's recovery from an illness.

Between 1573 and 1592 Nippo Shonin traveled throughout the country spreading the teachings. In Kominato, he assisted with the difficult birth of the daughter of a village headman. In gratitude the headman gave him the statue of Daikokuten. The headman's ancestors had received it from Nichiren's mother for services rendered.

When the great hall was completed, a large lotus flower bloomed in the pond and on it appeared a radiant Daikokuten.

After that, this Daikokuten was ceaselessly worshipped by the people of Edo in the belief that it possessed miraculous pow-

ers for bringing good fortune, safe childbirth, and recovery from illness.



本尊 一塔兩尊

The main focuses of worship: the stupa with the inscription Namu Myoho Renge-kyo (center, background) and the two buddhas Shakyamuni and Abundant Treasures in the background. Nichiren is in the middle.

日蓮宗について

蓮光寺は日蓮聖人の教えを伝える日蓮宗のお寺です。

日蓮聖人は、今から七百数十年前の鎌倉時代、貞応元年（一二二二）に、現在の千葉県安房郡天津小湊にお生まれになり、十二歳のとき、小湊からほど近い清澄寺にはいられました。

十六歳で得度された聖人は、安房を旅立たれ、十数年にわたり鎌倉・比叡山・三井・高野山でさまざまな教学を学ばれました。そして、末法の世の人びとを救うことができる者は、「法華經」しかないと確信するに至り、建長五年（一二五三）四月二十八日、清澄寺において立教開宗されました。

その後、聖人は法華經の教えをひろめるため、たびたび壮烈な法難にあいました。しかし、妥協することなくこれを克服し、六十一年の生涯を、法華經の弘通（こうとう）においてさざげられました。

法華經は、お釈迦様が説かれた最高の教えです。日蓮宗では、釈迦牟尼佛をご本尊とし、法華經の魂がこめられた「南無妙法蓮華經」のお題目を唱えたもつことを、もつとも大切な修行としています。

The Nichiren Sect

Renkoji is a Nichiren sect temple which transmits the teachings of Nichiren (1222-82), who was born in the fishing village of Kominato (in the present Chiba Prefecture). At the age of twelve he entered the temple Seichoji near his home.

Later, he undertook a study tour lasting over ten years, visiting such places as Mount Hiei and Mount Koya. Coming ultimately to the conclusion that human salvation lay only in the Lotus Sutra, on April 28, 1253, he set forth his beliefs, declaring the founding of his sect.

Later, because he spread the teachings of the Lotus Sutra, he was subject to relentless religious persecution. However, he overcame this without compromising, and devoted the remainder to the propagation of the Lotus Sutra, which is the greatest teaching of Shakyamuni Buddha. Shakyamuni is revered as the central object of worship.



お施餓鬼法要／A memorial service



位牌棚／Memorial tablets



改築前の本堂（1981年）／The Main Hall before reconstruction



歴代上人供養塔
The graves of the head priests of renkoji

Modern Period to the Present

Following the Meiji Restoration of 1868, temples were threatened by a decree separating Buddhism from Shinto, and the ordeal of the nationwide anti-Buddhist movement to destroy Buddhist temples. However, Renkoji was sustained by the pure faith of its followers and did not suffer direct damage.

In 1915 during the term of the 28th head priest, Nichiryo Shonin, when Taito Ward was reorganized, Renkoji moved to its current site.

In 1983 the Main Hall, the residence of the head priest and his family, and the Daikoku Hall were restored thanks to the tremendous efforts of the supporters and believers.

The Statue of the God Kishimo

The statue of the god Kishimo is a work by Saicho (767–822), the priest and founder of the Tendai sect. Kishimo (Hariti in Sanskrit) was formerly a demon who ate human beings, but hearing the teaching of Shakyamuni, she repented her sins and became a god of easy delivery and child rearing.

近代から現代へ

幕末、明治維新の動乱期をへて、明治を迎えると、寺院は神仏分離令、それとともになう廢仏毀釈のきびしい試練にさらされました。しかし、蓮光寺は檀信徒の淨信にささえられ、直接痛手をこうむることはありませんでした。なお、明治二年（一八六九）、蓮光寺のある新寺町一帯は「永住町」と改名されました。

大正四年（一九一五）七月、当寺二十八世觀事院日亮上人の代、台東区の区画整理を機に、蓮光寺は現在地に移転しました。

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インド独立の志士 スバス・チャンドラ・ボース

第二次世界大戦後の蓮光寺の歴史において、インド独立の志士、スバス・チャンドラ・ボースは、特筆すべき存在です。くわしくは別項でのべますが、昭和二十年（一九四五）、台湾での飛行機事故によって死去したボースの葬儀を蓮光寺で挙行したのは、当寺二十九世潤乗院日輝（望月教栄）師の、仏教者としての英断によるものでした。ボースの遺骨はそのまま蓮光寺に安置され、現在も手厚く供養をつづけています。

日輝師は、昭和五十四年（一九七九）六月二十日、示寂。



左=祈祷本尊

日蓮聖人の中老、日法上人の御作と伝えられる祈祷曼荼羅で、その靈験はあらたかです。

Left: The prayer mandala by Nippo Shonin (1258–1341), a senior disciple of Nichiren

右=鬼子母神

鬼子母神は、もとは人の子をとって喰う悪鬼でした。そのため恐ろしい姿をしていますが、お釈迦さまのおさとしによって改心し、安産・子育ての神となり、また法華経の守護神となりました。

Right: The god Kishimo

(12)

再建された蓮光寺において、出開帳でかいわとうが行なわれたことが、「武江年表」から読み取れます。出開帳とは、寺院が他所へ秘仏などを出張させ、帳をひらいて公開するものです。

『武江年表』天保七年（一八三六）の項……

四月より、浅草町蓮光寺にて

遠州貫名山妙日寺 祖師開帳

蓮光寺の境内は、秘仏と縁を結ぼうとする参拝客でにぎわったことでしょう。



手水舎／A place of purification

The Temple Town and Dobudana Daikokuten

In the late seventeenth century, each of the temples in the Asakusa area leased areas of its precincts for the building of shops, with the approval of the shogunate, and that contributed to urban development. Renkoji also submitted a petition to the shogunate for permission to build three adjoining shops and opened a business district within the temple in 1738.

As the area developed, a variety of folk beliefs prospered. The statue of Daikokuten was known as Dobudana no Daikokuten and was the object of many peoples' devotion. Dobudana was the popular name for Shinteramachi.

The Great Fire

Renkoji did not escape from the dangerous fires for which Edo was well known. On March 4, 1806, a great fire broke out, and with the prevailing southerly winds, it spread to Kyobashi, Nihonbashi, Kanda, and Asakusa, and Renkoji was destroyed.



淨行菩薩／Pure Conduct Bodhisattva

門前町と「土富店の大黒天」

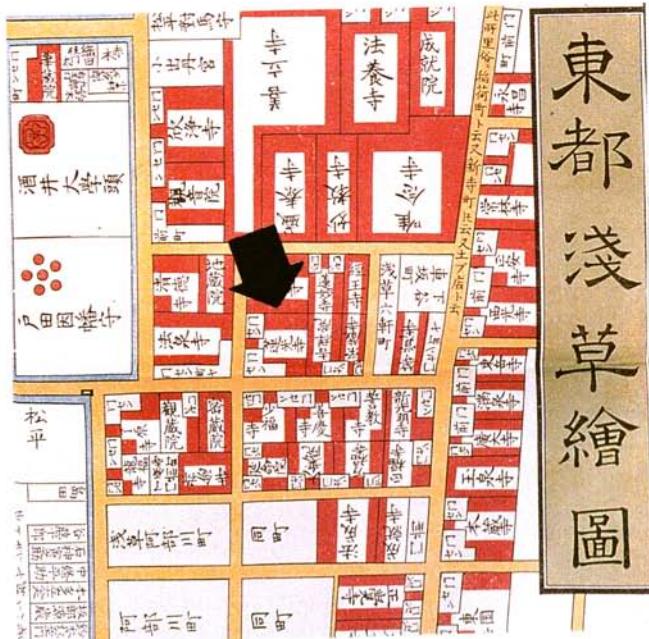
江戸中期から、浅草かいわいの各寺院はつぎつぎに門前町をひらきました。門前町は、寺社が幕府の許可を得て、その境内地の一部を町屋として貸し出すもので、それが町の発展にもつながりました。

蓮光寺も幕府（寺社奉行）に願い出て、元文三年（一七三一八）に三棟の町屋を建て、門前町をひらいています。ちなみに、ときの寺社奉行は大岡忠相（おおおかただすけ）でした。さて、門前町の発展とともに、さまざまな庶民信仰が盛り上がりを見せました。日蓮聖人作と伝えられる蓮光寺の大黒天も、「土富店の大黒天」とよばれ、多くの人びとの信仰を集めました。なお、「土富店」は新寺町かいわいの俗称です。

大火

火事の多い江戸の町で、蓮光寺も火の災難に無縁ではありませんでした。

文化三年（一八〇六）三月四日、世に「内寅の大火」とよばれる大火事がありました。芝車町より出火した火は、折りからの南風にあおられて京橋、日本橋、神田、浅草まで燃えひろがり、蓮光寺も類焼します。この大火は、明暦・明和年度の大火とともに、「江戸三大火」とよばれています。



東都淺草繪圖

釈迦如来立像（江戸初期）
Shakyamuni Buddha (17th century)



本堂内陣／The interior of the Main Hall

Founding and Transfer to Asakusa

Renkoji Temple was founded by Nippo Shonin (d. 1616) in 1594 in the Ryogoku district of Edo (now the Chuo Ward of Tokyo) as a temple of the Nichiren sect. He founded it because he was deeply inspired by the statue of Daikokuten (the god Daikoku), a god of wealth and happiness and protector of Buddhism, held to be a work by Nichiren.

Subsequently the Ryogoku site was taken over by the government and in exchange in 1644 the temple was given a new site in the area of Asakusa (now in Tokyo's Taito Ward). Because so many

temples moved there, it became known as Shinteramachi (New Temple Town).

Renkoji's head temple is Kuonji in Minobu, Yamanashi Prefecture, but until early in the eighteenth century its head temple was Hokkeji in Himon'ya, Edo.

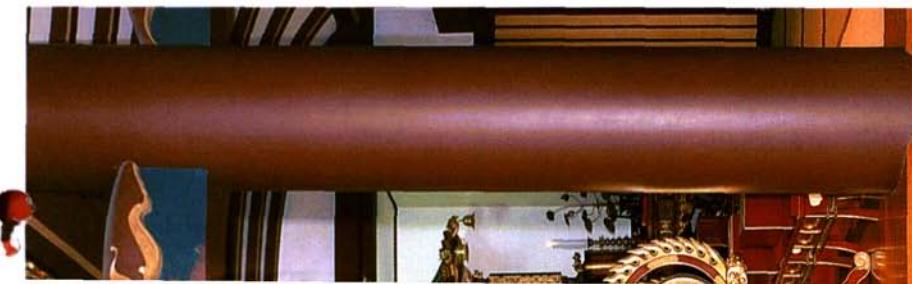
According to official documents, the great statue at the temple of the founder of the sect, Nichiren, was a work by the priest Nippo Shonin (1258–1341), a senior disciple of Nichiren. It was for years the treasure of Hokkeji. It is also recorded that when the later Nippo Shonin established Renkoji, this statue was presented to the temple and he was appointed its head priest.

開創と浅草への移転

蓮光寺は今から約四百年前の文禄三年（一五九四）、両国矢ノ倉（現・中央区東日本橋）の地に、日蓮宗の寺として開創しました。時代は安土・桃山時代の後期。徳川家康が江戸城に入つて四年目、関ヶ原の合戦の六年前にあたります。

開山・開基は源受院日寶上人です。日寶上人が日蓮聖人の御作と伝えられる大黒天に深く感心し、この寺を創建したことから、当初は「大黒山蓮光寺」と号しました。日寶上人は、元和二年（一六一六）十月十七日、示寂。

その後、両国の寺地は御用地として召し上げられ、正保元年（一六四四）、浅草新寺町（現・台東区元浅草）に替地（一千三百八十一坪）を拝領し移転しました。この地はもと幕府徒組の屋敷地でしたが、多くの寺院が移転してきたため、新寺町とよばれました。蓮光寺の周囲には、吉祥院・法泉寺・長遠寺・地蔵院・妙福寺といつた寺院が建ちならんでいました。



法華寺との関係

蓮光寺は、現在は身延山久遠寺を本寺とし、その直末となっていますが、江戸時代の中頃までは、碑文谷の法華寺が本寺でした。

法華寺はもと天台宗でしたが、鎌倉時代後期に、日蓮聖人門下の日源上人（静岡県岩本山実相寺開山）によつて、日蓮宗に改められていました。

『御府内寺社備考』によれば、当時蓮光寺にあつた高祖大菩薩像は、日蓮聖人の中老、日法上人の御作で、長く法華寺の寺宝とされていました。そして、日寶上人が蓮光寺を創建したさい、この像を授与され、法華寺末の代表である頭職を申しつけられたと記されています。

なお、頭職をつとめていた頃には、寺中に圓理院、受經院、専玄房、了壽房という四つの坊があつたと、文政年間の記録『浅草寺社書上』に書かれています。

さて、法華寺は江戸時代、不受不施派の拠点となっていましたが、元禄十一年（一六九八）、幕府によって取りつぶされ、天台宗に改宗されました。

これにともない、蓮光寺は同年、他の多くの末寺とともに身延山久遠寺直末となりました。ときの住職は八世慈雲院日遠上人でした。日遠上人は元禄九年（一六九六）に住職となり、宝永五年（一七〇八）十二月二十一日に示寂しています。

日蓮宗 頂光山

蓮光寺



RENKOJI TEMPLE

印



スバス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨が安置されている供養塔

The shrine containing the ashes of Subhas Chandra Bose



スバス・チャンドラ・ボースの遺骨が安置されている供養塔

The shrine containing the ashes of Subhas Chandra Bose

TSV.

NICHJKO Mochizuki

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